

NORTHERN ARMY
PREPARES FOR
HANKOW ATTACK

All Available Forces Gathered Together for Drive on Cantones Stronghold

NANKING BATTLE
STILL IN PROGRESS

American Chamber of Commerce Requests Resignation of China Weekly Review

SHANGHAI, April 27 (AP)—All available forces are being gathered by the northern army, it is learned here, for the purpose of attacking the radical Cantones stronghold, Hankow. Small forces are being left temporarily to defend the northern positions elsewhere. Hankow, where a serious situation has prevailed for some days, is reported to be more disturbed than ever and Japanese families unable to leave are flocking into the French concession to seek refuge there.

The battle between the Cantones entrenched at Nanking and the northern army on the other side of the Yangtze at Pukow was still in progress today. There was firing between Cantones gunboats anchored off Hankow and the northern fleet batteries at Pukow. One hundred wounded Cantones have arrived here from Nanking.

Chinese Apologies
The United States auxiliary Penguin, which was fired on heavily Monday near Kiangyin, on the Yangtze, has arrived at Chinkiang. The United States naval authorities here do not know the exact number of men wounded in the firing, although it is known the vessel suffered the heaviest casualties of any attack on American warships since they arrived in Chinese waters.

It is learned from Wuhan that the captain of the British cruiser Garoo has received a full apology for the action of Chinese soldiers in stopping Americans and British subjects at rifle points, and refusing to let them go ashore except singly and at considerable intervals. The incident was among those stopped. The incident is considered closed with the apology.

The political department of the Nationalist army in Shanghai has assumed control of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and arrested the President on the charge that he aided General Sun Chuanfang, the northern commander and original defender of Shanghai.

Troops Massed at Wuhu
At its annual meeting yesterday, the American Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution requesting the resignation of the China Weekly Review from membership in the Chamber. It was charged that the paper, the only American periodical in Shanghai, voiced opposition to the presence of American troops in China and other measures for protecting foreign lives and property.

The editor, J. P. Powell of Hannibal, Mo., admitted that he was averse to the sending of troops and the erection of barbed-wire defenses. While possibly saving lives, he asserted, these measures were destroying business and infringing the rights of the Chinese. In a statement he declared he had no intention of changing his policy or resigning.

"I believe the Chinese have the right to express their views as well as the English, Americans, or others," he added, "and so long as I am engaged in the publication of an American paper in Shanghai, it is my intention to give them a square deal."

The Shanghai Mercury, British newspaper, says it learns from official sources that 80,000 Northern Chinese troops have been concentrated at Wuhu, on the Yangtze from

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

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Radio Will Supplant
Orchestras on Boats

By the Associated Press
New York, April 26

RADIO will displace orchestras on the night boats of the Hudson River Navigation Corporation, it is announced.
Diners and dancers on the four boats of the company, plying between New York and Albany, will enjoy the same music as that heard by patrons in New York hotels and night clubs.

The initial expense of the radio installation is estimated at \$3000. The company heretofore has spent \$25,000 a season for orchestral music.

WAR OUTLAWRY
IS WELCOMED
BY PARIS PRESS

Dr. Butler's Comments on Aristide Briand's Peace Plan Widely Approved

By SISLEY HODDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 27—The outlawing of war by the acceptance of a perpetual peace pact between France and the United States might be the first step to a world accord. Such is French opinion widely expressed, following Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's comment on Aristide Briand's message to the American people on April 6 on the occasion of the anniversary of America's entry into the war. The idea has awakened echoes everywhere, but it is particularly appropriate that it should take a prominent place in the journals on the precise day which marks the conclusion of 25 years of parliamentary life of the author of the proposal.

Mr. Briand was 40 when he was first elected to Parliament. He speedily occupied a ministerial post and has since spent exactly one-half of his time in office. Of recent years he has come to stand as a representative of the peace efforts of France. It is not only a fine role from the higher standpoint, but it is also incidentally excellent politics. Never was the popularity of M. Briand so great as since he assumed Leon Bourgeois' mantle of pacifism, striving for the reconciliation, understanding and friendship of the peoples.

Dr. Butler's support and the suggestion that the sister republics should plainly, openly, and formally agree to durable community of arms, together with the comments of various senators is warmly welcomed. In the Matin, Stephane Lausanne expresses particularly enthusiastic approval. It is not necessary, he writes, to know the precise terms of the proposition. One willingly subscribes. The idea that there could be any serious quarrel between France and America is unthinkable, but it is possible to work in common for ideals.

M. Lausanne recognizes that France has sometimes analyzed formulas too logically, but asserts that no difficulties will arise on this side. He wonders, however, whether the United States, with its dislike to special pacts and even to an alliance with the League, will accept the idea. The proposition that there is more danger arises from lack of confidence between nations than excessive confidence is applauded, though Le Temps remarks that when the United States wants to co-operate in the work of peace and at the same time reserve liberty of action, it is to be feared a misunderstanding will arise about real value of its efforts.

LONDON PRESS URGES
VISIT FROM MR. BORAH

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 27—Earl Derby's desire that William E. Borah should see Great Britain for himself is strongly supported here as a means of sweeping away misconceptions.

It is hoped that he may accept Lord Derby's invitation and, if possible, bring with him other members of the Foreign Relations Committee since, as the Daily News says: "What England needs from America is a deputation of investigators."

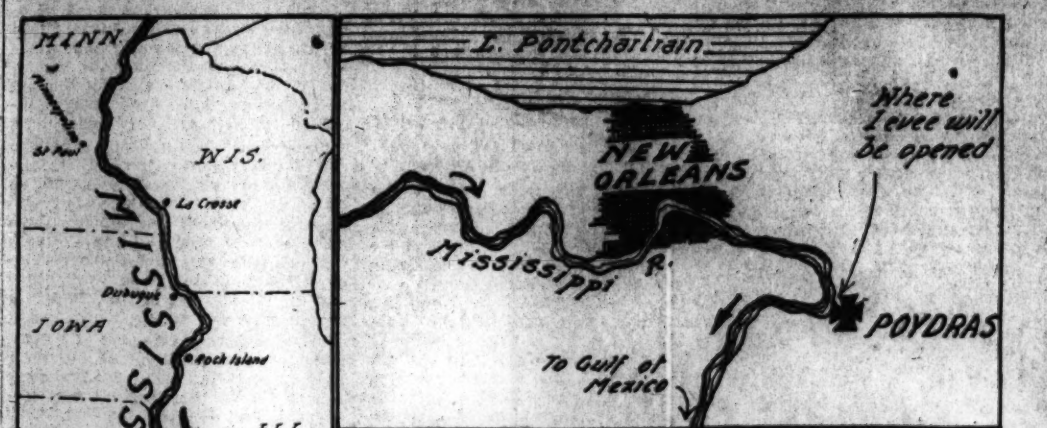
On Record

The phonograph is preserving pieces of music, and our music department is to have a new feature—phonograph record reviews. The first, which will deal with some of the great compositions of Beethoven, whose centenary the world is celebrating this year, will appear in

The
Christian Science
Monitor

Tomorrow
Arts Page

Where Levee Cut May Free New Orleans From Flood's Embrace



As the Mississippi Flood Crest Approaches New Orleans, Provisional Orders Have Been Issued to Break the Levee at Bayou, 10 Miles Below, to Relieve the Unprecedented High Water Pressure on the South's Largest City. On the Left is Shown the Lower Course of the Mississippi, Where Thousands of Men Have Been Raising the Levees With Sand Bags, as the Flood Crest Descends. It is Now Near Greenville, Miss. Above is Seen New Orleans and the District Now Being Evacuated in Preparation for the Levee Break.

Permanent Prevention of Floods
Is Hoped for From Spillway Test

Experimental Opening Near Mississippi's Mouth May Speed Current and Stop Silting Up—Study of Flood Causes Shows Need for Better Curb Than Levees

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special Correspondence)—Year after year the floods on the Mississippi River reach higher and higher levels. Since man has been contesting with the stream for occupation of the lower valley, he has witnessed the odds swing against him decade after decade through the whole period of two centuries. And this year he faces the greatest flood that has occurred since he occupied the rich alluvial lands which the river made and incessantly tries to regain.

In such a struggle man hesitates to experiment with new weapons. The untried remains untried because the old, whatever its shortcomings may be, has served at least to bring one to the present day. The new may fail utterly, and give the victory to the river.

This has been the view of the majority of the folk who have to contend with the Mississippi for the very right to live where they do, some times even for the right to exist. And although they failed sometimes and flooded comparatively vast regions, the valley men relied upon them for, on the whole, they had done their duty well. Nor were they so costly as some of the innovations urged by engineers, levees cost approximately \$7 per acre of land protected. Spillways and similar outlets of untold worth, cost millions of dollars and the number of acres they may protect is yet to be discovered.

With him was Mrs. Meserve, whose presence made the occasion a dual commemoration, for today was not only a Y. M. C. A. anniversary of 74 years' standing, but the fifty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Meserve.

And the day was one of superlatives for the Y. M. C. A. in more ways than one. Mr. Meserve, visiting, as he was, the oldest Y. M. C. A. in the United States, was greeted by Arthur S. Johnson, who has been president of the "Y" for approximately 30 years, a term of office said to be the longest of any Y. M. C. A. head in the country.

Others who were present to welcome the visitors were William E. Adams, general secretary, and S. Wirt Wiley, associate general secretary of the national Y. M. C. A. council. Mr. Meserve took particular interest in watching several of the "Y" athletes at their training.

DAILY AIRPLANE TRIPS
TO MILWAUKEE START

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 27—Passenger airplane service, with daily flights between Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis., has been started by the Chicago Aeronautical Service, Inc., time for the trip being reported as 45 minutes. This is approximately one-third of the usual train time.

For the present, departures are being made from the company field on the West Side of the city, but upon completion of a temporary municipal landing field, now under construction on the lake front near the downtown business section, airplanes probably will use that airport, it was said by L. J. Stiles, general manager of the company.

PARLIAMENT URGED TO OPPOSE
REVISED PRAYER BOOK MEASURE

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland Adopts Resolution Against the Bill

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 27—A resolution declaring that Parliament "should not assent" to the measure legalizing the revised prayer book of the Anglican church on the ground that it "includes controversial proposals, the adoption of which would seriously impair the Protestant characteristics of the established church," was passed by 3000 delegates at the annual assembly of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

The resolution, with only two dissenting voices, "If the Anglican Church desires the changes therein proposed, its own liberty can be secured and the parliamentary representatives of the Nation freed from the necessity and duty of passing judgment on such issues by separation of church and state."

In addition, the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, representing Primitive and United Methodists, Unitarians, and Congregationalists as well as Baptists, recently appointed a "watching committee"

which will meet next month to consider the question, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, and while the attitude it will take cannot be forecast there is undoubtedly an influential section which will support the stand of the Baptist Union.

The Anglicans and Free churches are understood to be about equally represented in the House of Commons, and the former is sharply divided about the revised prayer book. Its passage into law, therefore, is by no means regarded as assured, although all Free church members of Parliament would not necessarily accept the decision of the National Council whichever way it went.

If the prayer book is rejected by Parliament, the Anglican Church will be faced with issues of the utmost gravity, involving on the one hand the retention of the position as the national church of the country and, on the other, the question whether the existing co-operation between the Evangelical and the Anglican Catholic wings could be longer maintained.

FLOOD CRISIS
PAST, IS HOPE
OF MR. HOOVER

He Also Thinks Government Will Help Farmers—Relief Speeded Up

NEW ORLEANS, April 27 (AP)—The crisis probably has passed in the Mississippi River flood situation and no more extensive hardship or loss is anticipated in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, President Coolidge's observer in the inundated region. He arrived today, completing his tour of the area from Natchitoches to New Orleans.

In Mississippi and Arkansas, Mr. Hoover said, he found no satisfactory conditions and only the necessity of continuing adequate relief measures. He said, however, that his view of the end of flood danger may be upset by later developments.

Mr. Hoover expressed his opinion of the flood situation briefly as follows: "The World War training has taught us to handle a crisis. Our war organizations—the National Guard, the American Legion and the Red Cross—and the men and the women of the South did not become hysterical and lose control of the situation, but immediately commenced the machinery of assistance. This is the great lesson of the flood."

Problem of Rehabilitation
"Our greatest problem in the rehabilitation of the homeless persons in their former habitations and the re-establishment of agricultural production in the stricken regions."

The commerce secretary said he felt confident that the return to normal agricultural production in the inundated regions will be the matter of a few weeks after the water runs off the land.

The army engineers were said to feel that the danger has not passed, as there is considerable overflow from the Mississippi River into the Mississippi River from the Yazoo and the Red Rivers, which probably will meet the Mississippi flood crest. The combined high waters will severely test the levees between Vicksburg and New Orleans, in the engineers' opinion, and even with the levees break the flood crest might not be reduced enough.

Mr. Hoover indicated that he too somewhat shares the opinion that the flood still is a threat by engaging in lengthy conferences with Governor Simpson of Louisiana, Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers, and the New Orleans flood committee.

Two southern Louisiana parishes were being evacuated today preparatory to surrendering them to the waters of the Mississippi, that the South's largest city might be saved from flood.

Assurance that the property owners of the Poydras area would be reimbursed for damages came from 50 leading bankers and business men of New Orleans, who joined Gov. O. H. Simpson, Mayor Arthur O. Keefe, and President Guy L. Deano of the New Orleans levee board, in signing a resolution to this effect.

Meanwhile officers of the two parishes were warning inhabitants to flee after the issuance of a proclamation by Governor Simpson, setting noon, April 29, as the time for the levee to be cut if it were found necessary.

All Will Be Cared For
Approximately 4000 persons must be moved out of the area before the levee is opened and the waters will be settled upon by a committee of five persons constituted by two appointees of Governor Simpson, two persons named by the New Orleans City Council, and one member designated by the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Lake Borgne district.

Hundreds of persons formed the seemingly endless caravan which streamed out of the doomed area. Battered automobiles, trucks, wagons and even pushcarts trundled through the gravel toward New Orleans where they will be cared for until the waters recede from their homes.

All movable belongings were in the hands of the army engineers. (Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Book Franklin Printed
Acquired by Library

By a Staff Correspondent
Los Angeles

A BOOK published by Benjamin Franklin and his partner, Johannes Bache, in 1751, has been presented to the library of the University of California at Los Angeles by the junior class. The volume, consisting of 1354 pages and still bound between its original wooden covers, is printed in German and is believed to be one of only three of the edition remaining in existence. It is entitled, "Six Ingenious Books on True Christianity," by Johann Arnold. The book is said to be the largest volume ever published by Franklin, and also the largest of the eighteenth century.

HOUSE, SENATE
REJECT FULLER
MOTOR FEE PLEA

Governor's Request for 30 Per Cent Rate of Present Schedule Denied

By overwhelming oral votes, both the House of Representatives and the Senate today rejected the amendment requested last night by Governor Fuller to fix automobile registration fees at 30 per cent of the present schedule instead of a flat \$3 charge in connection with the bill for a two-cent gasoline tax. The bill was sent back to the House for re-enactment.

The vetoes of the state employees' salary increase bill and the Supreme Court and Superior Court judges' salary bill, which were sent to the House by Governor Fuller last night, were on the agenda of the calendar today due for action during the afternoon session.

Debate on the gasoline tax bill in the House brought forth criticisms of William F. Williams, commissioner of public works, whose estimates it was understood the Governor held that larger collections would be necessary than the \$3 fee if the present amount of revenue for highway construction is to be maintained.

"Placing the Burden"
Representative Joseph Martin of Marietta said he had presented figures to the committee showing that the present bill will raise fully as much revenue as the present registration system, and that Commissioner Williams has not disproved the figures. He further declared that any estimate could be given to any estimate made by the commissioner.

The only argument for the amendment was made by Representative Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, who said it would place the burden where it belonged, on the motor trucks, which he thought would get off lightly under the \$3 fee. Representative Martin replied that a heavy truck traveling 50,000 miles a year will pay \$203 in gasoline tax as compared with \$140 in the present registration system.

Representative Carroll L. Melus, chairman of the Committee on Taxation, urged rejection of the amendment, and he was joined by 10 other speakers, several of whom were against both the amendment and the bill.

Roar of "Noes"
On the vote in the House, there was not a whisper when the voices in favor of the amendment were called for, and there was a roar of "noes" when the vote without a word of debate. One or two voices answered "yes" rather faintly, but the "noes" were a chorus.

The House accepted the amendment asked by Governor Fuller on the St. Mihiel war memorial bill, by which the Governor would appoint three members of a commission of six instead of one member of a commission.

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Motorists Puzzle Police
Checking Up City Traffic

One From Roslindale Drives All the Way to Chelsea to Reach Downtown Boston

Don't be surprised this afternoon, tonight or for the next 10 days or two weeks if a policeman, note book in hand steps up to your car when the traffic officer stops several at a crowded intersection and asks abruptly:

"Where did you come from?" and "Where are you going?"

Tell him and then start on when the white gloved hand of the traffic officer waves you to advance.

This is exactly what's going on in East Boston and Charlestown at 10 busy traffic entrances and exits to and from Boston, for Dr. Miller McClinton of the Albert Russell Kravitz Bureau for Traffic Research at Harvard, began today his "traffic census" which will check up on data from which a general plan for the relief of traffic in Boston is to be made by Mayor Nichols' traffic advisory board.

Driver's Old Experience
Usually the answers come from the motorist and truck drivers as quick and snappy as the questions are put by the measuring policemen, but once in a while something funny happens. Here's one experience Albert Kravitz, policeman from Station 3, had in Charlestown as he checked up on inbound traffic at Sullivan Square and Alford Street.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

CALLES VOICES
INDORSEMENT OF
COOLIDGE VIEWS

Mexican President Expects Just Settlement of Every Issue by Negotiation

SAYS QUESTION IS ONE
OF INTERPRETING LAW

Declares There Will Be No Difficulty Because There Is No Confession

MEXICO CITY, April 27 (AP)—President Calles believes that "the road has now been opened for a satisfactory settlement of all difficulties between Mexico and the United States." He emphasized this in commenting on President Coolidge's New York speech.

At the bottom of all the difficulties, he said, "There is nothing more than a misunderstanding or divergence of judgment in appreciating a matter of legal order, which really had not affected the legitimate interests, nor, unfortunately, injured the sentiment of the nation nor brought any injury to our decorum."

President Calles has no desire that the Mexican-American controversy shall be settled by arbitration, saying: "It appears to me perfectly satisfactory that such settlement should be obtained by means of negotiations, which would have the advantage of not injuring the sovereignty of the country, as would the submitting to arbitration of difficulties emanating from our Constitution and our laws."

Desire for Cordial Relations
"I think, as President Coolidge does," he said, "that there is a great desire to maintain cordial relations. It is not only possible, but easy to reach an amicable settlement, and using Mr. Coolidge's own words, as carried by the newspapers, I believe that the two countries should support themselves in such a way that their friendly relations are not impaired."

Asked his opinion relative to President Coolidge's mention of the origin of difficulties with Mexico, President Calles declared that "I believe he spoke of claims which over a long series of years were referred to as damages, either as regards American lives or property, which, due principally to revolutionary acts, have been, and will be, judged by general special claims commissions which are functioning."

"According to the newspaper version of President Coolidge's speech, he traces the origin of the intensification of the difficulties to promulgation by the Mexican Government of laws which Washington considered practically confiscation of American properties. Fortunately, due to correct understanding and exact comprehension of our purposes and the scope of those laws, President Coolidge in his speech showed a thorough understanding of the Mexican never proposed, and never will propose, to confiscate foreign property."

Confiscation Not Intended
"As I clearly expressed it at every opportunity, the policy and its expression by means of laws, has never had either the spirit or intention of confiscation."

"There may have been, there may continue to be, divergences or interpretations of a technical nature in studying those laws, not so much as regards practical results which the laws may produce, but as to the ideological conception, which has given them life. But application of those laws translated into facts has not resulted, nor do we intend that it shall result, in material injury to the principles involved."

"We think exactly as Mr. Coolidge does, that, stripped of all technicalities and of legal discussion, the principal difference which our Government has with that of the United States is the supposed threat of confiscation, and on this principal difference I think I have been absolutely clear."

"Regarding the expropriation of agricultural lands, which has been made by the Government, Mexico has never denied compensation, naturally within the Government's power, having regard to the economic situation. It is very satisfactory for me to note that Mr. Coolidge remembers that the American Government agreed to accept bonds issued by the Mexican Government in payment for damages admitted by the respective commissions in cases in which lands were taken for diversion."

Favors Arbitration Methods
Asked his opinion on the arbitration question, President Calles declared that Mexico at the present time had two commissions to arbitrate with the United States, and in general Mexico always has been and would be a part of such remedy.

"But," he added, "that does not imply a desire on our part that any particular difficulty should be resolved by that procedure, as it appears to us perfectly satisfactory that the settlement should be obtained by means of negotiations, which would have the advantage (as it is the strict sovereign privilege of a country to draw up its own constitution and promulgate its own laws) of not injuring the sovereignty of the country, as it would be by submitting to arbitration difficulties emanating from our Constitution and our laws."

Regarding President Coolidge's statement that the United States felt a moral responsibility for the countries north of the Panama Canal and the decision to discourage revolutions in these countries, President Calles believes that the American President's attitude is in accord with strict moral rectitude.

"It would indeed be immoral and an evidence of absolute lack of honorable government," he declared,

"To incite or stimulate revolutions against recognized governments." As for President Coolidge's condemnation of land monopolies and suggestions for settlement of the land problem, he was sincerely sympathetic toward our efforts to obtain division of large estates for the benefit of the Mexican community. "Naturally," he went on, "we reserve the right to judge what are the most practical methods for carrying out or realizing the desiderata of increasing the number of Mexico's land owners. Means, which have not been elaborated by revolution or Cabinet meetings, but imposed upon us by realities peculiar to our national life, and very different from the condition of the rural population of the United States, are being applied."

"I repeat once more, with due respect to the principles of international order, that whether dealing with our own or foreign interests, we are only seeking the desiderata of good and without denying compensation established by laws, which is offered to the full extent permitted by the economic situation of the country."

American Rights in Mexico

Speaking about North American rights in Mexico, President Calles said:

"President Coolidge's thesis appears irreproachable. When citizens of one country go to a foreign land, they should do so with the understanding they must abide by the laws of that country, but this submission does not imply their loss of benefits established by international right."

"I believe apart from concrete principles established by the laws of a country, there may be, in fact there are, privileges derived from principles which are expressly consecrated by international right, and from this viewpoint, the protection of the government of any country, whether weak or strong, for its citizens residing in another country is just. But I want to make explanations on this point."

"It is true and clearly explained by human nature itself that when citizens of a strong country reside

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "Federal vs. State Action," by Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, Women's City Club, dinner, 6:30.

Meeting of the Theological School in Harvard University, Harvard Union, dinner, 6:30.

Motion pictures on Canada, Women's Republican Club, 8.

New England Hotel Men's Exposition, Mechanics Building, continues through Saturday.

Annual dramatic presentation of the Boston Spanish Club, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8:15.

Annual meeting of the Boston Teachers' Club, Twentieth Century Club, 8:30.

Illustrated lecture, "Foreign Work," by John H. Geldart, Y. M. C. A., 7.

Banquet, Northeastern University School of Law, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Meeting of the Men's Club of the Park Street Church, 7:45.

Theaters.

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.

Colonial—Fred Stone in "Cris-Cross," 8:15.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.

Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8.

Wilbur—"Yes, Yes, Yes," 8:15.

Majestic—"Pickwick," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Johanna," 8:20.

Reverly—"Midsummer Night's Dream," 8.

St. James—"The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4 p. m. Free admission. Guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m. Paintings in special exhibit by Boston artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m. admission free.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by Ruston Vivall.

Boston Art Club—Window display paintings by Boston artists.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, Cambridge—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury.

Scherer Gallery—Miscellaneous etchings, Grace Home Gallery—Landscape and landscapes by Anthony Thieme.

40 Joy Street—Paintings by a group of Provincetown artists.

Milton Public Library—Paintings by Milton artists.

Casson Galleries—Etchings by H. E. Tuttle, paintings by Isabelle Tuttle.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Weavers' Guild.

Goodspeed's Print Rooms—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury.

Boston Public Library—Paintings by Gerrit A. Benner.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Ernest L. Major and Nellie Littlehale Murphy.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in Unitarian Church, 8.

Address by Milton Sills of the First National Pictures Corporation, Harvard University, School of Business Administration, 10.

Luncheon-meeting, address by Charles S. Dewey, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, Women's Republican Club, 12:30.

Illustrated lecture, "The New York Cathedral," by Ralph Adams Cram, Old Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, 4:30.

Lecture, "Through the Canadian Rockies," by George H. Brown, meeting of the Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 8:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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and acquire property in a weak country they should have recourse to their governments from any real or supposed violation of their rights prior to exhausting the resources provided by the laws of the country where they are living.

Weak and Strong Nations

"This undoubtedly leaves (when improper notice is taken of their demands by the chancellery of the strong country or there is too much generosity) the way open to painful situations for the weak country and to unjust, intolerable disdain of nationals of a strong country who find their protection easier and more opportune by the chancellery of their own country than by the legal resources of the country in which they reside, thus contributing either sooner or later to creating painful situations between nations having perfect community of sentiments and intentions."

"However, these difficulties are not in reality important when the governments of either the weak or strong nation have a consciousness of responsibility of government and a firm desire not to injure the just rights of anybody."

President Calles referred to the now concrete case of Mexico and the United States in concluding: "As this consciousness of responsibility and intention of honorable government exists on both sides, as spiritual and commercial rapprochement becomes greater day by day, and as at the bottom of the difficulties there is nothing more than misunderstanding or divergence of judgment in appreciating matters of legal order, the orotic or technical, which really had not affected the legitimate interests, nor, fortunately, injured the sentiment of the Nation, nor brought any injury to our decorum, I am sure the road has been opened for an easier and better understanding which will definitely assure a satisfactory settlement of all our difficulties."

RADIOCAST SERVICES OF MOTHER CHURCH

Radiocasting of Sunday morning service in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., from Westinghouse Station WBZ of Boston and Springfield, on a wavelength of 333 meters, will be resumed next Sunday morning, May 1, at 10:45 o'clock eastern daylight time. These services will be radiocast on May 15 and June 5.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Showers tonight and probably Thursday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh southerly breeze in intervals.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh southwest shifting to fresh south to north winds.

Northern New England: Rain tonight; colder in the interior; Thursday partly cloudy; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	48	Memphis	42
Albany City	48	Montreal	42
Boston	52	Nantucket	42
Buffalo	48	Ottawa	42
Calgary	28	New York	44
Charleston	54	Philadelphia	56
Chicago	54	Pittsburgh	56
Denver	50	Portland, Me.	46
Des Moines	56	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	56	San Francisco	56
Galveston	48	St. Louis	48
Hatteras	48	Seattle	50
Helena	52	Seattle	50
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	62
Los Angeles	56	Washington	56

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:44 p. m.
Thursday, 9:09 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:00 p. m.

BOSTON AIDS FLOOD AREA

Boston sent seven cars loaded with 1500 army tents to the Louisiana flood district today, it was announced at the Army Base. Radio orders were received last night from Washington directing the shipment. Each tent houses eight persons.

GOOD ADVICE

USE KING ARTHUR

Unusual Shopping Service

Specializing in Women's Apparel and Men's Toggery

Write for Free Booklet

MADAME SALLIE de LAITRE
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reveals secrets of beautifying the home and wardrobe

199 ways of applying the charm of color described and illustrated. Dull, faded costumes and home decorations can now be transformed quickly and easily into fashion's newest novelties.

Special sections on the simpler way of tinting and the new art of changing a color with the aid of Putnam No-Kolor Bleach.

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to cover postage and handling

Free Sample Package included of Dye (specify color) or No-Kolor Bleach.

Address Dept. U
Putnam Fadeless Dyes, Quincy, Ill.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

for Tinting or Dyeing

REJECT FULLER MOTOR FEE PLEA

(Continued From Page 1)

mission of four, and by which the State Art Commission would have authority over the designing of the memorial.

Speaking on this message, Representative Slater Washburn of Worcester, a member of the memorial commission, agreed to the amendments, but said he wished to enter a denial of the implication in the message that any money has been spent by the commission irregularly. Not one dollar has ever been spent, he said, without the consent of the Governor and Council.

On the veto of a bill to authorize

Governor Fuller Sharply Criticizes State Salary Bill as He Vetoes It

Governor Fuller's veto message on the state salary bill denounced the measure as a "makeshift which lends itself to the rankest favoritism."

"The worst piece of legislation enacted by the Legislature in the last decade," the message, in part, follows:

"This bill proposes a complete change in the state policy of dealing with its 13,000 employees and of handling 36 per cent of its total annual expenditure amounting to \$17,500,000."

"In the general appropriation bill of this year liberal provision has been made for salary increases. The sums provided for this purpose will permit increases to the amount of \$600,000 on an annual basis, and this in addition to \$400,000 granted last year. At the same time the policy has been announced of completing next year the readjustment of salaries. The revenue available for this year with a \$2,000,000 state tax will permit of no expansion of this program. Should the pending bill become law, at least \$250,000 additional will be required to finance the bill for the remaining six months of this fiscal year."

Speaks of "Treasury Raid"

"The claim that this bill is based on the Griffenhagen report is far from the truth. It is directly contrary to the Griffenhagen recommendation that existing statutory salaries be abolished. It creates over 700 new statutory salary rates."

"At the behest of favored employees the Griffenhagen salary recommendations have been unjustifiably increased. In the neighborhood of 150 changes in recommended salary levels have been made. The amendments were adopted apparently without regard for their effect on the salary schedules as a whole. Many are founded on favoritism. The granting of these increases would do a great injustice to many faithful employees who have no lobby to look out for their interests."

"In this unseemly salary-grabbing omnibus bill there has been little consideration for the taxpayer. It has been conceded that to bring the salaries to the Griffenhagen minimum will add about \$900,000 to the annual cost of government. But this bill goes far beyond this. Increases have been made in both minimum and maximum of many salary levels. In addition, irrespective of merit and

the town of Natick to pay money to James J. Doyle, a former fireman, the House voted by a rollcall of 178 to 25 to pass the bill.

The Senate adopted recommendations by Governor Fuller on the resolve for a commission to revise the state tax laws. The amendments provide for one year's study instead of two years, and the appropriation from \$25,000 to \$10,000. The Senate enacted the resolve for an investigation of smoke and nuisances.

The House yesterday sustained Governor Fuller's veto of the bill to relax the statute of last year requiring any person who gives bail more than three times in one year to register as a professional bondsman. It refused, however, to accept his recommendation to strike out of the emergency rent laws the section authorizing courts at their discretion to grant tenants a three-months stay against eviction.

regardless of recent salary increases, every employee now beyond the minimum is given another salary increase. Furthermore, many of the Griffenhagen salary levels have been unjustifiably increased that, if these increases are to stand, consistency will require similar increases for many other classes of employees.

"The ultimate cost to the taxpayers of establishing the proposed 800 new salary levels will be far in excess of the first cost by reason of the large increase of maximum over minimum salaries. This ultimate additional cost may conservatively be estimated at approximately \$3,000,000 a year."

Mentions Political Influence

"I am opposed to the fixing by statute of the salaries attaching to the 800 or more classes of employees in the service of the Commonwealth. I believe it is unfair alike to the employees and to the public. If adopted, no change in a single salary level could be made without an amendment to the law. It would be quite impossible to preserve any semblance of system. Every year it would be necessary for the Legislature to consider hundreds of special salary bills."

"This bill is probably a fair sample of what would happen under a system of salary-fixing by statute. The employees or groups with an influential lobbyist or an influential friend at court would receive large, even extravagant, increases in salary. The balance of the service would receive little. Advancement in salary would depend, not on merit or faithful work, but on political influence. The entire public service would be completely disorganized. The public would pay largely increased taxes for poorer service. The worst sufferer of all would be the faithful, hard-working employee without political pull."

"It is my sincere conviction that this great question of salary increases can be made the basis for an achievement rather than a mere raid on the treasury. I have been told by heads of departments that almost all of their complaints are due to claims of inequality."

"When it becomes generally known that from 1920 to 1926 a total increase in salaries has been granted of substantially \$3,500,000; that last year and this year, during the course of the salary study, provision has

already been made for salary increases to the amount of \$1,000,000, I think the members of the Legislature will find that the taxpayers of Massachusetts, though patient, are not dumb, that in the end right and justice survive, that the people of Massachusetts will not permit the machinery of establishing and fixing salaries for the whole Commonwealth, built up after years of patient study by competent men, to be ruthlessly thrust aside for a substitute which would prove unwieldy and inequitable."

Judges' Pay Bill Comment

On the veto of the salary bill for judges of the higher courts, the Governor said in another message:

"We now have before us a report pertaining to the salaries of the administrative branch of the State Government. As stated in my budget message, it is my intention to recommend next year such appropriations as may be necessary to complete a readjustment of administrative salaries."

On the question of a readjustment of judicial salaries and believe that in the meantime action on this matter should be postponed."

In recommending amendments to the St. Michel war memorial bill, the Governor commented:

"Over \$400,000 has already been spent in connection with the proposed memorial at St. Michel, France, \$19,359.44 having been spent for the land and \$21,639.91 having been spent for several trips to France and for other expenditures."

"The total expenditure, having in mind other claims, is now a matter of nearly \$80,000 including the appropriation provided in this resolve. Let us not increase the cost for traveling expenses in connection with this memorial beyond the proportion that obtains at the present time. Let us rather spend this last \$15,000 for something tangible. This amount should provide amply for locating a bronze tablet or tablets in the park which, by the terms of the resolve, is to be constructed on the site."

Mr. Goodwin Attacks Fuller Pay Rise Veto

"The veto message of Governor Fuller on the salary bill is made up of the misleading and false statements which Charles P. Howard, Commissioner of Administration and Finance, has been giving out for weeks," Frank A. Goodwin, President of the Commonwealth Service Association, said in a statement today.

"I offered to meet Mr. Howard in the Governor's presence to discuss these statements, but apparently his Excellency preferred to be misinformed. When the Governor says he 'cannot hope for shall I attempt to answer the misleading and false statements with which the public and

Legislature have been flooded,' he is talking about statements I have made. The reason he is not going to answer them is because he cannot."

"When the Governor says 150 amendments were made from the original Griffenhagen bill he is, as usual incorrect. And when the Governor says that 'almost without exception they give increases in excess of those recommended in the Griffenhagen report,' he shows clearly that he hasn't studied the amendments at all because the amount of money cut by the Legislature in the amendments almost equals the amount included in the increases."

"Last year the Governor promised the state employees justice. He had a resolve passed for an investigation to be completed by Dec. 1 of last year. It was made. Recommendations were sent to him and the Council. He has, however, kept those recommendations in his desk ever since and the Council has had no chance to consider them."

"I am sure the taxpayers of Massachusetts want to do justice to their public servants. The Griffenhagen report shows they are grossly underpaid, and the present bill is as near right as anyone can make it, and nearer right than we can ever expect from the Department of Administration and Finance."

Governor Fuller, when he read the statement of Registrar Goodwin, said that he would have no comment to make.

NEW COTTAGE FARM BRIDGE BILL SIGNED

The bill authorizing the Public Utilities Commission to initiate rate reduction cases against electric and gas companies became law today following Governor Fuller's action last night in signing the measure. The bill as finally enacted contains the emergency clause which makes it effective immediately instead of waiting 90 days for possible referendum action.

The Governor also signed the Cottage Farm Bridge bill yesterday and a bill providing for a traffic route from Boston to the north and east.

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METHODISTS OPEN VERMONT MEETING

Bishop Smith of Montana Presides at Conference

ENOSBURG, Vt., April 27 (AP)—The eighty-third Vermont Methodist Episcopal conference opened here today with an attendance of 600 clergymen and laymen from all sections of the State.

The feature of the morning's program was an address by Bishop H. L. Lester Smith of Helena, Mont., using as his subject, "The Annual Conference, a Mount of Vision." This followed a conference roll call and organization with an address of welcome by E. J. Irish.

This afternoon there will be a reception to fraternal delegates from the Baptist and Episcopal churches and a general discussion of church problems. The address of the evening will be delivered by Bishop Francis W. Warne of Bangalore, India.

Bishop Smith is presiding in the absence of Bishop Thirkield of Tennessee, who is unable to attend. Charles A. Plumley, president of Norwich University, the Rev. Clarence True Wilson of Washington, and the Rev. George H. Spencer of Boston are scheduled as conference speakers tomorrow and Friday. The conference will continue throughout the week with the last session Sunday evening when appointments will be announced.

ALBERT BEVERIDGE HAS PASSED ON

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27 (AP)—Albert J. Beveridge, twice United States Senator from Indiana, has passed on. He retired from the Senate in 1911, and twice sought to return, but was defeated in 1914 as the Progressive Party candidate and in 1922 was defeated by Samuel M. Ralston, Democrat. He was one of the pioneer exponents of direct election of all public officials, and framed the Progressive platform on which Theodore Roosevelt conducted his unsuccessful campaign for the presidency in 1912.

He had attained prominence in literary affairs as well as in statesmanship. Always an earnest student of American history, his biography of John Marshall is regarded as an illuminating exposition of the great chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. In recent years he had been working on a biography of Abraham Lincoln.

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ELECTION HELD BY AUSTRIANS

Government Remains in
Power, Although Losing
Seats to Socialists

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
VIENNA, April 26.—The results of Sunday's parliamentary elections show the balance of power between the Government bench of Clericals and Pan-Germans and the Farmers' Union and Socialists of the Opposition to have remained practically unchanged, although the Government group has lost four seats to the Opposition.

The new Parliament will find 93 on the Government benches and 72 on the Opposition. Since the 1923 elections, there has been a general increase in the number of voters. There was also an exceptionally heavy attendance at the polls. Despite these facts it is significant that the Socialists gained two to the Government's one throughout the country, excepting in Vienna where it was three to the Government's one, in the proportion of the vote increase over last elections.

This means that the extremely slow healing of the economic conditions with the attendant enormous unemployment, together with the general dissatisfaction at the Government's failure these last years to prevent certain unfortunate bank failures, has driven that section of the public opinion represented by the four new seats won by the Socialists, to change its support from the Clericals (by whom seats were actually lost) to the Socialists.

In the Vienna elections which are held concurrently there was a marked increase in the Socialist vote without however being sufficient to alter the disposition of the local assembly which remains practically as before with 78 Socialist and 42 Government supporters.

The Socialists continue therefore their absolute control of municipal activities. The feature of the election day was the great harmony everywhere. Peace reigned so completely to cause everyone to gratefully comment. This indicates that the people feel less strain than four

years ago, and that no matter how slowly, the situation is clearly improving.

One more fact about the elections must be noted, namely, that the Socialist augmentation moves Austria a step nearer an Anschluss, since a union with Germany is a plank in their platform, and also since their gains seem likely to cause many new bourgeois voters to be raised for union in order to escape the march on of the Socialists, and in the hope of shaking the country out of its present political alignment, in which the Nation is divided into two camps, one Clerical and the other Socialist, of almost equal strength, a fact that retards either on or the other in making rapid headway and puts great difficulties before any government in power.

AIRPLANE SAFETY UNDER DISCUSSION

League Raises the Question of
Identification Marks

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 27.—Safe conduct for airplanes carrying League of Nations representatives over territory menaced by the possibility of war was asked from the International Commission for Air Navigation now sitting here. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that with this end in view Geneva has requested that airplanes engaged in League business at critical times shall bear special identification marks. The commission has agreed and has decided that they shall bear a black line across the ordinary national symbol.

The League would also like a special landing-ground constructed in the neighborhood of Geneva and given an extraterritorial status, so as to facilitate air communication with distant countries on these occasions. The League's request arises from the deliberations of the special committee which considered the subject last February and came to the conclusion that if the possibility of war existed, airplanes traveling on League business to and from outlying parts of Europe might be subject to hostile interference en route unless they bore a protective device. The report that the League wants its own air fleet is denied in League circles.

PREPARATORY PARLEY ENDS

Deadlock Reached on Naval
Issue—Americans File
Reservations

GENEVA, April 27 (R).—After struggling with armament reduction problems for five weeks, the members of the preparatory disarmament commission scattered today without having reached an agreement. This means that the proposed International Disarmament Conference will not become an accomplished fact until next year at the earliest.

When the commission adjourned last night, with the prospect of meeting again about Nov. 1, the president, Jonkhoeur London, declared that a successful disarmament conference was virtually assured, but that the destiny of disarmament now definitely depended on public opinion and the willingness of the governments to reach agreements on the principal issues. He was convinced that the forthcoming Economic Conference and the Three Power Naval Conference, would help materially in paving the way for a resumption of the discussions.

In addition to the deadlock on the naval issue—that is the method of limiting naval armaments—the main problems on which the commission failed to find agreement in preparing a draft disarmament treaty were the creation of a system of international control and a system of general limitation of armaments by curtailing national military and naval expenditures. Both proposals were warmly supported by France, but rejected by the United States.

America's Four Reservations
The American delegation filed with the commission a document making four general reservations on the draft treaty. The first was against the inclusion in the provisional agreement concerning limitation of armaments, of formations organized on a military basis. It also was against the exclusion of trained reserves.

The second disapproved of the failure to include provisions for limitation of materials in the hands of forces serving with the colors and for restricting reserve material of land and air forces.

The third objected to basing limitation of military air forces upon the present development of civil aviation in other countries, and the fourth reiterated the unwillingness of the United States to agree to international supervision of armaments when armaments are limited or reduced.

The general opinion in Geneva is that despite the failure of the commission to elaborate a text satisfactory to all, the disarmament program would be pushed vigorously, notably by public pressure at the September session of the League of Nations Assembly, and that the problem is too mighty and too complex to imagine the first attempt to settle it did not come up to rosy expectations. Jonkhoeur London declared experience

proved that more ample preparation would have been wiser before con-voking the commission.

Three-Power Conference

In the meanwhile plans are under way for the three-power conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, as suggested by President Coolidge. The indications are that it will open at the League of Nations headquarters about June 20. With the preparatory commission disbanded, interest now will center on this tripartite naval parley, especially as reports have already circulated that Great Britain may propose the abolition of large sea-going submarines. In this connection experts have pointed out the likelihood of the United States insisting on the use of these craft to maintain communications with distant possessions.

Another question being discussed is whether France will send an observer, inasmuch as the general disarmament conference has been postponed to some indefinite time. Participation by France, the experts aver, would make it easier for Great Britain. It is declared that Great Britain might hesitate about subscribing to a plan which embraces limitation by categories of warships if France continued aloof or announced adherence to her policy of freedom in the allocation of the total French tonnage.

Japan's delegation to the three-power naval conference, it was announced, will number 50 persons.

BALTIMORE FREIGHT RATE RISE OPPOSED

NEW YORK (R).—The shippers' conference of Greater New York voted to co-operate in opposing the demands of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, which is asking the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 100 per cent increase on the general merchandise freight rates to this city.

Billings Wilson, deputy manager of the Port of New York Authority, attacked the application of the Baltimore merchants to the Federal Commission, on the basis that Maryland merchants were attempting to deflect an enormous amount of business from New York.

WELWYN SOCIETY ON WAY TO AMERICA

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 26.—Lord Salisbury is helping to defray the expenses of the members of the Welwyn Garden City Theater Society now en route to New York to complete the Little Theater Tournament for the Belasco Cup.

The society recently won the British Drama League cup with a one-act play, "Mr. Sampson," by Charles Lee, depicting an episode in Cornish domestic life. The players include E. Salley, C. B. Purdon, Mesdames E. Colson and L. Hinton.

MR. MARCOSSON GUEST OF HONOR

Well-Known Journalist Ad-
dresses American Chamber
of Commerce in London

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 26.—Isaac F. Marcossion, correspondent of the Saturday Evening Post, as the guest of honor at a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, this afternoon, spoke on Mexico and China. Mr. Marcossion, who interviewed Oregon and Calles, and who is now persona non grata in Mexico, and also the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Marshal Chang Tiao-lin, declared that Russian Bolshevism had entrenched itself in both countries four years ago and was now directing affairs in Canton and Mexico City with a view to ultimate world revolution.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he said, admitted to him in 1923 that he was a Bolshevist and the Cantonese Government had adopted the Moscow program. Chang Tiao-lin, he regarded as the only hope of China as far as foreign lives and international property rights were concerned. Chang Tiao-lin's troops were trained by the Japanese and he was bitterly opposed to Bolshevism.

Mr. Marcossion, who has recently visited South America, blamed the Mexico fed junta for the growing anti-foreign feeling there, which he said was especially intense against the United States. He said that Mexico had broken its pledge to the United States Government not to make retroactive clause 23 of the 1927 Constitution relating to foreign-owned oil lands. Both China and Mexico he alluded were graft-ridden by bandits and political rings, from whom no government could expect a square deal. The confusion and chaos in both countries he believed

were due to 99 per cent illiteracy of the Chinese and Mexican people.

None could foresee the end, but he prophesied as a result of the righteous efforts of Great Britain and America to protect their nationals in foreign lands, a better understanding and closer rapprochement of both nations in the interests of humanity, law and order, and world peace.

Those present at the luncheon included A. B. Houghton, the American Ambassador, Ivy Lee, Lord Ashfield and Lord Inverforth.

MEXICO CONTINUES PORT IMPROVEMENTS

Economy Program, However,
Halts Work on Lighthouses

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—President Calles' decision to effect the strictest economy in every branch of the Mexican Government has necessitated postponement of several important projects, the Secretariat of Communications and Public Works has announced.

At the same time it states that certain projects considered of the greatest importance to the country will be carried through during the current year, and the others taken up as soon as economic conditions permit.

Thus, according to the announcement, work will be continued on the ports, on the national highways, on streets, and on dams destined to prevent inundation of the Valley of Mexico, as well as for irrigation purposes. It is declared that these dams will be completed by the end of the current year.

The road to Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico, says the announcement, will be surfaced and be put into perfect condition during the year. Work on many other roads throughout the Republic will likewise be continued.

One of the most important projects that the secretariat has been compelled to drop calls for the modernization of lighthouses and other warning signals on both coasts, necessitating an expenditure of some 2,000,000 pesos.

Semisubmersible Boat May Cross the Atlantic Ocean in 50 Hours

ROME, April 27 (R).—An attempt to cross from Europe to the United States in 50 hours by means of an especially constructed semisubmersible boat is to be made late this year by Ettore Bugatti, owner of an automobile factory in Alsace, France.

Bugatti, who is of Italian origin, declared after being received by the Premier, Benito Mussolini, that plans for his invention are virtually complete. The craft, about 53 feet long, with a beam of 10 feet, will be enclosed like a submarine, but will travel only half submerged. In the center will be a cabin and a tube, about a foot and a half wide, for ventilation. It will be of non-rusting steel.

All apparatus will be doubled, one inside and one outside. There will

be two forward and two aft motors, each with an entirely independent system of control.

The boat is expected to develop 2400 horsepower and carry eight persons for a cruising radius of 60 hours at a top speed of 95 miles an hour. Bugatti said he intended to build it in an automobile factory here.

LOWDEN COMMITTEE NAMED
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (R).—A committee of Indiana farmers and bankers has been named to confer with Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, on the question of whether he will become a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency.

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Business Men to Educate School Basketball Team

Chicago Suburb Shows Appreciation of Efforts to
Promote Civic Interests

CICERO, Ill., April 27 (Special).—Exploited in the sensational press for the spectacular activities of gunmen and bootleggers, this populous community lying on the southwestern limits of Chicago, has been awakened to a new civic pride by the peaceful exploits of a handful of its boys. To prove its appreciation Cicero is arranging to give a college education to the members of the Morton High School basketball team that recently brought the United States interscholastic basketball championship here. All of the boys are of foreign extraction.

Business men's organizations of Cicero and Berwyn are backing a movement to raise an endowment fund for the players. It started Saturday when some 3000 residents of these cities paraded the streets in a popular demonstration of civic feeling aroused by the Morton victory in the tournament at which 43 teams, all state champions or runners-up, competed.

T. W. Kuriz, secretary of the committee of the Twenty-Second Street Business Men's Association, expects pledges from some 30,000 citizens to be turned in as a result of a dinner given in the school building for the purpose of giving the movement a start.

"It is the best thing that ever happened for Cicero," declared Coach H. K. Long, in an interview. "I am glad we won because it has made the citizens of this city proud instead of ashamed to say they are from Cicero. Most of the inhabitants use foreign

languages and up to last week they did not know what basketball, or any of the school sports their children engage in was all about. Now they all know the game and are pulling for the community which excels in it.

"It has had a great effect on the school spirit. Racial factions and social cliques have dissolved in enthusiasm for the team which was developed from American-born sons of immigrants. Edward Kowalski, captain and center, is of Polish extraction; Michael Roudinella, running guard, Italian; Louis Resek and George Fencel, forward and guard, Bohemians; Oslan Nystrom, forward, Swedish. There was no problem in uniting so-called national traits of these boys.

"Basketball and school sports are a great leveling influence. In the comradeship and competition of sport the 'melting pot' really melts. Our victory was due to the fact that we had not played many games and the boys were not tired of the game, mentally or physically. We met the climax of the season with the climax of our condition."

MR. GIBSON GOING TO BELGIUM
GENEVA, April 27 (R).—Hugh S. Gibson, chief American delegate to the three power naval conference, will present to President Motta at Geneva today or tomorrow his letters of recall as American minister to Switzerland. He will then proceed to Brussels and present his letters of credence as Ambassador to Belgium. He will also officially visit the Grand Duchesse of Luxembourg, being also accredited to that country.

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Mr. Hoover's Business Way of Doing Things Continues to Bring Results

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON — The place of Herbert Hoover in the Cabinet has aroused interest in view of the casual statement made by the White House spokesman at a recent conference, to the effect that Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, had no intention of resigning and that even if he did, Herbert Hoover would not be named to take his place.

This remark caused a stir which has now apparently been allayed by a presidential eulogy of Mr. Hoover and his work.

In a crowd, Mr. Hoover would probably be the last person selected by the average man as a distinguished statesman.

He wears a stiff, high collar, an ordinary business suit, and his manner is casual. Outside of Mr. Mellon, Mr. Hoover is the poorest speaker in the Cabinet. Mr. Mellon is constitutionally unable to appear on a stage and speak at all. Mr. Hoover can and does speak, and whatever he says is sound common sense, devoid of eloquence, that bears reading and re-reading and that is apt to linger in the memory when the words of more vocal men have been forgotten at the time, are brought.

Epitomizes American Business
Under the American system of government, which, unlike the British, does not demand forensic skill from Cabinet officials, Mr. Hoover can do his work in conference. And who ever meets Mr. Hoover finds him exactly the same. He is plain-spoken, simple and unostentatious. Many people feel he epitomizes the best in the American business man. He gets things done. Nothing is too big for him. He has more or less admitted to newspapermen that he is striving to keep his hands off other departments, rather than increase the obvious expansion that the Department of Commerce has felt under his regime.

It is agreed that the Department of Commerce is doing more work under Mr. Hoover than it ever did under any other man. Some of this work gets into the papers. Other parts of it is of a nature that does not attract attention. For example, the cardinal point which Mr. Hoover has been stressing is standardization of American business. By this means fabulous sums have been saved.

For example, if 256 varieties of bricks, shoes or what-not are being manufactured, and that number of styles can be reduced to a dozen or so, covering the country, with the whole industry cognizant of the change, then a new era has dawned in that industry. Mr. Hoover has been arranging conferences with national manufacturing bodies, and this important work has been proceeding quietly, almost without domestic notice. But European countries have followed.

Great Britain Takes Notice
The report by the delegation sent by the British Government to study Canadian and United States industrial practice has just been printed, and mentions as only second in im-

portance to American prosperity, the "intelligent standardization, reducing costs of manufacture, the stocks to be carried, and the risk of depreciation owing to changing fashion of type."

Mr. Hoover's experience as a mining engineer in the odd quarters of the globe and later as a relief worker have given him a first-hand practical knowledge of foreign nations, ranging from Mexico to South Africa, China to Russia. Even more valuable to Mr. Coolidge in his Secretary of Commerce is Mr. Hoover's personal loyalty, which has been commented upon many times by Mr. Hoover's friends.

No personal or spectacular idiosyncrasy in Mr. Hoover has visualized him for the multitude. The outstanding traits of the business man are difficult to dramatize. His is not the picturesque nature that the crowd likes.

Not Popular Politician Type
Mr. Hoover might make an excellent President, but he would make a remarkably bad candidate. After the Wilson Administration when his name was first mentioned for the presidency, it was not known for some time to which party he belonged. Newspapermen respect and admire him. He meets them in a bare little room next his own; he comes in quietly, sits at the head of the plain table, and draws figures with a pencil while he converses.

It is said that the "chief recreation" of the present Secretary of Commerce is hard work. At least he has no other form of amusement. One of his secretaries is supposed to have discontinued his telephone regularly every night to avoid pandering to this form of enjoyment in his chief, who otherwise would have called him up for more work.

Behind Mr. Hoover's reserve, which sometimes makes him appear stolid, is a practical romanticist, a man who is not insensitive to criticism who is as idealistic as his Quaker ancestors. Mr. Hoover believes practically and theoretically in prohibition. Furthermore he takes the troubles of others on himself. In a number of instances he is known to have gone ahead and quietly organized assistance for some friend, clerk or newspaperman who needed help.

WOMEN ARE HOSTS IN NEW CLUB HOME

Members of the Professional Women's Club of Boston and their guests to the number of more than 900, attended the club's first luncheon in the Hotel Statler where it has established.

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AVIARY and AQUARIUM SUPPLIES

lished permanent headquarters, yesterday. Among the guests were Arthur K. Reading, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Reading; Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate; Charles I. Burrill, former member of the Governor's Council, and Mrs. Burrill; Alfredo Cassella, new conductor of the "Pops," and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Miller of England, now playing in "Pickwick."

James Houghton, who won first prize for voice work in the recent contest conducted by the National Federation of Music Clubs in Chicago, sang the same song which won him the prize. The music to this was composed by Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, a member of the club and was a setting for Sam Walter Foss' poem, "The House by the Side of the Road." Mrs. Gulesian played the piano accompaniment.

B. & M. TO RAISE PAY OF 950 EMPLOYEES

Arbitration Board Awards 5½ Per Cent Increase

A wage increase of 5½ per cent to Boston & Maine crossing tenders, drawbridge tenders, lampmen and pumpmen was awarded today by majority decision of an arbitration board. About 950 employees are affected.

Benjamin Thomas representing the railroad, dissented on grounds that it was not in accordance with evidence, that the Boston & Maine rates were already higher than those of all but one of its connecting railroads, and that the award "based on 1926 performance adds between \$50,000 and \$60,000 a year to an item of non-productive expense which now aggregates nearly \$1,000,000 a year."

The majority decree, signed by Victor S. Clark, chairman, and P. J. Clair, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees, announces the award as the result of "full hearing and consideration of the questions submitted." It stipulates the increase shall be effective April 22, and shall continue in force one year.

HYDRAULIC LECTURES ANNOUNCED FOR "TECH"

Dr. George H. de-Thierry, professor of hydraulics and hydraulic engineering at the Technical University of Charlottenburg, Berlin, will begin a second series of lectures on hydraulic engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Friday.

The first lecture will be in room 1-190 at 11 o'clock Friday morning. The second will be at the same hour in room 5-225 on Saturday, and the final lecture of the series will be given in room 5-300 at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The lectures, which are illustrated with still and moving pictures, are open to the public.

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Radio's Place in Government TO BE TOLD TO WOMEN VOTERS

Henry A. Bellows First of New Federal Commission to Make Public Address to Discuss Its Part in Getting Out Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 26.—Most of the delegates to the general council meeting of the National League of Women Voters which is scheduled to begin its regular session on Wednesday arrived in time for the preliminary work of the day before.

The national board of directors, under the direction of Miss Belle Sherwin, president, met at league headquarters for its only pre-council session. The directors attending included Miss Katharine Ludington, Lyons, Conn.; Miss Adel Clark, Richmond, Va.; Miss Ruth Morgan, New York; Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, Girard, O.; Mrs. Frank P. Hixon, Lake City, Fla.; Mrs. James E. Heesman, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Casper Whitney, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary O. Cowper, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Winnetka, Ill.; Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Minneapolis; Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, St. Louis; Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, San Francisco.

First Radio Council Address
Henry A. Bellows, of Minneapolis, will be the first member of the new Federal Radio Commission to address a public gathering in Washington on a phase of the commission's problems, affecting the voters of the country. This was assured in the announcement that Mr. Bellows will be a speaker at the press and radio dinner to be given Friday night by the league at the Mayflower, a feature of council week.

Mr. Bellows is scheduled to answer the query: "What is the Relation of the Government to the Radio?" In view of the nation-wide interest in the policy-making meetings of the league in Washington this week, and his own personal knowledge of radio conditions gained as a radio-caster, Mr. Bellows' contribution to the program is expected to be of special interest. Other members of the radio commission will attend the dinner.

Other speakers are to deal with questions as to how the voter is to be reached most effectively. Old-time methods of mass meetings and street parades, if not superseded by more modern methods, are, it is pointed out, at least only a part of a large scheme by which the newspaper and magazine, carried to almost every door, and the radio, carrying its message widely through the ether, are touching the men and women of the

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League Deeply Interested
The League of Women Voters, whose work consists largely in getting out the vote, is deeply interested in these methods, which will be discussed by representatives of the press and radio.

The only social function of the day was a reception by Mrs. Herbert Hoover for the council delegates at her home in S Street. Mrs. Hoover is a member of the California League of Women Voters, and has attended several national and state league meetings and was one of the honor guests at the league's banquet at St. Louis last year.

The committee of nine, commissioned by Miss Sherwin, president, to suggest a plan for league work in the 1928 campaign elections, is having its first meeting later in the day. Its recommendations are to be presented at the concluding session Saturday. Members of the committee are: Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, Girard, O.; Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Minneapolis; Mrs. Byron Brooks, South Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Hedley V. Cooke, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Chicago; Mrs. Mabel C. Bean, Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Minneapolis; Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, Hastings, Neb.; Mrs. Charles Carver Jr., Portland, and Mrs. George Gellhorn, St. Louis, ex-officio.

ORDER OF PROTECTION IN VERMONT CONVENES

BARRE, Vt., April 27 (AP)—At the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, New England Order of Protection, held here yesterday, the following officers were elected: Grand warden, Mrs. Agnes Lavalley, Hardwick; grand vice-warden, Ellen Mixer, Brattleboro; junior past grand warden, B. W. Crannell, Burlington; grand secretary, Charles A. Spear, Barre; grand treasurer, C. W. Richardson.

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League Deeply Interested
The League of Women Voters, whose work consists largely in getting out the vote, is deeply interested in these methods, which will be discussed by representatives of the press and radio.

The only social function of the day was a reception by Mrs. Herbert Hoover for the council delegates at her home in S Street. Mrs. Hoover is a member of the California League of Women Voters, and has attended several national and state league meetings and was one of the honor guests at the league's banquet at St. Louis last year.

The committee of nine, commissioned by Miss Sherwin, president, to suggest a plan for league work in the 1928 campaign elections, is having its first meeting later in the day. Its recommendations are to be presented at the concluding session Saturday. Members of the committee are: Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, Girard, O.; Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Minneapolis; Mrs. Byron Brooks, South Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Hedley V. Cooke, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Chicago; Mrs. Mabel C. Bean, Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Minneapolis; Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, Hastings, Neb.; Mrs. Charles Carver Jr., Portland, and Mrs. George Gellhorn, St. Louis, ex-officio.

ORDER OF PROTECTION IN VERMONT CONVENES

BARRE, Vt., April 27 (AP)—At the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, New England Order of Protection, held here yesterday, the following officers were elected: Grand warden, Mrs. Agnes Lavalley, Hardwick; grand vice-warden, Ellen Mixer, Brattleboro; junior past grand warden, B. W. Crannell, Burlington; grand secretary, Charles A. Spear, Barre; grand treasurer, C. W. Richardson.

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Richards; grand chaplain, Eva R. Green, Burlington; grand guide, Viola Ingram, St. Johnsbury; grand guardian, Katherine A. Dwyer, Rutland; grand sentinel, Maude Hodett, St. Albans; grand trustees, Leon Mixer, Burlington; W. E. Green, North Bennington, and A. W. Taft, Barre; representatives to Supreme Lodge for three years, Maude Hodett, St. Albans, Henry R. Hill, Burlington.

LOWTHORPE SCHOOL HOLDS EXHIBIT HERE

Landscape Architecture Plans to Be on View at Library

Exhibition of the work of students and graduates of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for women, was viewed by guests of the Board of Directors of the school, who visited the Academy of Fine Arts, 28 Newbury Street, Boston, yesterday. The exhibit continues today.

A model of a group of four houses arranged to harmonize by the students and entered at the International Flower Show at New York, where it received high ranking, is on view as are plans for landscape effects successfully executed in various parts of the country. Plans of Little Russell for a much needed dormitory at Lowthorpe which the school hopes soon to finance attracted attention.

After today the exhibition will be moved to the Fine Arts Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library, where it will be open to the public for two weeks, beginning Sunday.

CAMBRIDGE FAVORS NEW HOME

The Cambridge City Council, at its meeting last night, passed a second reading a loan order for \$425,000 for the erection of a new city home in Concord Avenue near Fresh Pond Parkway. The project and the issuing of the loan was recommended by the Council's finance committee. The new building is to be ready for occupancy by March 16, next year.

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PLEADS AGAINST CHURCH SCHOOLS

Sir R. A. Falconer of Toronto Addresses Educators at Chicago Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 27 — Attacking boldly the problem of public versus church schools with a plea for the former, Sir Robert A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, opened the meeting of the Religious Education Association here. Sir Robert is president of this international organization which declares its object to be "To keep before the public the ideal of religious education."

"If the complexity of population has made the teaching of morality in the state more difficult," he said, "the only solution is to get better teachers with a broader understanding of morality."

Surveying the problem, he sketched the changed condition of American cities, "vast aggregations of people who come from everywhere."

The Puritans of today, he added, "are not so sure that the common school is the best nursery of democracy and they hesitate to have their children clad in a character of many colors."

"This quandary in which they find themselves," he continued, "makes some turn to what they think of as religious education but what in their hearts they desire may be nothing more than to have their children trained in the virtues and views of life which have always been associated with their type of Protestantism, the 'good form' that marked their church society. If that is all that is meant by religious education, it, too, does not go deep enough. The church itself has often been far from a wise teacher of morality in its own schools. The way out does not lie through church schools."

Against "Secular" Teachings

"I proceed, however, to affirm that religious people cannot regard any education as complete that does not include religion in it. But how is this religious mind to be produced? In respect of education the churches have too often separated their work from that which is 'secular' as though it were on the same plane. So we find in church schools and universities what is called 'religious education.' Too often they are dry husks which contain no vital seed of spiritual potency."

"Once again the state has believed the church to be guilty of trespassing and has become suspicious even of such simple religious exercises as the reading of chosen passages of the Bible, the singing of a hymn or the use of a brief prayer. But also parents of a very large number of the children of the common school wish them to be brought up with the hopes and inspiration of religious faith. Therefore, if their confidence in the common school is to be maintained they must be freed from their dread of their children being completely secularized. The state, it is to do its duty by its citizens must provide a better moral education than simply national virtues."

Sir Robert said that children in the public schools should be and sometimes are so educated morally as to be recognized anywhere as "men and women of good will."

Church and State as Allies
"If the churches," he concluded, "confirming the state's ideals of moral education complement them"

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in their own sphere with the virtues of religious faith and life, church and state will become allies in the noblest of all undertakings, the education of man into the fullness of his powers."

The friction between church and state in the field of education is not actually so serious as is generally supposed, testified A. W. Merrill, assistant superintendent of public schools, Des Moines, Ia.
"If religion is treated in the schools as a thing to be avoided," he declared, "children will acquire that very unfortunate attitude toward it."

CHINESE ELM TREES GROWN IN NEBRASKA

Afford Abundant Shade and Timber Is Valuable

BRIDGEPORT, Neb. (Special Correspondence)—Chinese elms which have grown in nine years from small sprouts to heavily foliaged trees 20 to 30 feet in height, have attracted such attention that inquiries are frequent from this and other states asking where they may be obtained.
The trees were introduced into the United States by the bureau of foreign plants and shrubs of the Department of Agriculture, whose trained representatives are traveling continually the world over in search of varieties which may be grown profitably here.

The introduction of the Chinese elm has been of the greatest benefit to Nebraska. Not only does it afford abundant shade but its timber serves the same general purposes as the hickory and ash.
Through the county agent, H. A. McComb, now at North Platte, Neb., W. E. Guthrie procured 25 of the Chinese elm sprouts and set them out around his new home at Bridgeport and at his farm. While the Department of Agriculture recommends the tree as drought resisting the remarkable results reported by Mr. Guthrie were obtained under irrigation.
The successful propagation of these trees in this vicinity gives promise that the great North Platte valley with its unlimited water supply will have an abundance of useful timber.
The trees begin to bear seeds after about the fifth year and many are being raised locally from seeds and cuttings. They are fast displacing the cottonwood, which earlier was thought to be the only tree which could be grown successfully in this semiarid region.

Chinese Elms Set Out at Bridgeport, Neb., Prove Luxuriant Additions to the State's Arboriculture. At the Left of the Picture Are the Chinese Elms and at the Right Dwindling American Elms, Which Were Later Removed.

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JAPAN TO BUY RICE SUPPLIES

Poor Crop Forces Nation to Buy 30,000,000 Bushels—Campaign for Potatoes

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—Underlying Japan's efforts to obtain a secure foothold on the continent of Asia, underlying its heavily subsidized struggles to build up a profitable industrialism, is the problem of population and food.

Japan cannot feed itself. In 1925 it imported 350,280,000 yen worth of foodstuffs, exporting but 147,295,000 yen. Rice the staple cereal must be imported from its colonies, Korea and Formosa, and from Saigon and Rangoon. This year, due to the poor rice crop of last fall, the Nation must buy about 30,000,000 bushels abroad.

While Japan is an agricultural country, only a small percentage of its area is suitable for crops. Its mountains are exceptionally rocky and occupy a great percentage of the land area. Farms, in the main island, are little more than market gardens.

Orient's Trees Flourish in America



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They must be worked intensively if their owners are to make a living. These conditions are in back of the strenuous efforts being made by officials to bring the unused acreage into bearing and to place crops containing a higher food value than rice in the fertile areas. Last year the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry inaugurated a scheme to plant chestnut trees throughout the country. The Japanese chestnut is hardy and grows everywhere. They also explain the suggestion of Dr. Ko Nasu, professor of economics at Tokyo Imperial University, that the

Government undertake a propaganda campaign to persuade the people to grow potatoes instead of rice.

Speaking before the Institute of Pacific Relations recently, Professor Nasu declared that Japan proper is feeding 60,000,000 persons where it fed but half that number 50 years ago, while the area of cultivated land is by no means increasing. Unless Japan turns to some other staple article of food, such as the potato, he declared, the outlook is by no means encouraging. It will be difficult to bring about this change, he admitted, but he advised the Government to turn the facilities at its command to that end.

Japan fully realizes that it cannot hope to hold its place as a modern nation without industrialization. It is experimenting, trying everything. Already it has two firmly established industries, silk reeling and cotton goods. It is seeking others. It realizes that many will fail, but out of the lot it hopes to find some which will repay the investments lost on the others. The depression which began in 1920 still clings about the country. Few of its infant industries are able to make ends meet without subsidies from the Government or agreements among producers to limit production and maintain prices.

Sugar, cement, wool, dyes, rubber goods, flour, steel, iron, silk and a few others are proceeding with these artificial aids. Cotton goods, mining, marine products, artificial fertilizers, oil, paper, gas, electric power, traction and motion pictures are getting on very well without them.

Japan is poor in natural resources. It realizes that it must sell the products of its labor abroad if it is to survive as a first-class power. Consequently, it is willing to carry some of the nonproducing industries along in the hope that, after the depression is over, they will prove able to survive without assistance.

Manchuria is important to Japan because of its cereal crops, its coal, its iron and the wealth of its other natural resources. Japan, however, is searching for more resources in its own territory. But underneath the whole problem of industrialization lies that of food and below that is the question of population.

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ADELPHI ESTATE TO BE AUCTIONED

One of London's Historic Sites Shortly to Come Under the Hammer

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—An interesting bit of old London will be offered for sale at auction on June 21. It comprises two acres of the Adelphi estate in the heart of the city, which has been made famous by the architects Robert and James Adams who, a century and a half ago, erected there some of their finest houses.

The estate includes the whole of Adelphi Terrace in which The Christian Science Monitor's London office is situated, also parts of Robert Street and John Street. It does not mean, however, any change in the location of the Monitor for several years to come. This is because the existing leases remain in force until 1932. After that date there may, possibly, happen to this neighborhood what has already occurred to Regent Street somewhat further to the west, where all the buildings lining both sides of an important thoroughfare have been torn down and replaced by modern structures.

The Monitor's London office is only one of a number of well-known institutions situated in the area which may be obliged to seek new quarters. The buildings occupied by the Royal Statistical Society, the Institution of Naval Architects, the Royal Economic Society, the British Drama League, the Little Theater, and the

Savage Club, also private dwellings inhabited by George Bernard Shaw, Sir James Barrie, Lord Weir, and others are included in the sale.

The Victoria Embankment and Public Gardens are on one side of the estate. The Strand is on the other. The proposed new double-decked bridge over the Thames will flank one end of it; the other end, bounded by the property of the Cecil Hotel, much of it is built out over what was once the bed of the River Thames, on immense arches, which form store places beneath the existing buildings.

One of the attractions of the location is the wide and beautiful view it commands over the river. It also has an advantage over street locations in the neighborhood, in that the law in force in London allows higher buildings to be erected on it than in more congested regions. The prospect of the demolition of these treasures of an earlier day, to make way, perhaps, for a towering steel office skyscraper, will cause dismay, if not widespread opposition, among London lovers of architectural beauty. It may be another Waterloo Bridge controversy magnified several times over.

The present owner, under whose directions the Adelphi Estate is to be sold, is George H. Drummond, chairman of Drummond branch, Royal Bank of Scotland. It is to be put up for auction in three lots by Messrs. Weatherall and Green, estate agents, of Chancery Lane.

COTTON DIRECTOR NAMED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 27.—Dr. Robert H. Pickard from the Battersea Polytechnic has been appointed director of the British Cotton Industry Research Association Institute, succeeding the late Dr. Arthur W. Crossley.

Neither silk nor cotton, Celanese is one of those modern inventions which has the advantage of both. A lustrous silk-like texture and appearance, with a firmness and sturdiness which makes it impervious to fading or laundering—these are some of the good qualities of Celanese Voile—and in coloring and design it leaves nothing to be desired. Patterns include beautifully executed floral, figured and plaid effects in black and white and every imaginable color combination. 39 inches wide.

A very fine, sheer quality, which, as its name implies, resembles a real chiffon in weave, printed in delicate all-over flowered patterns, sprays and small figures of indescribable charm, on backgrounds of pink, peach, mauve, white, coral, rose, reseda, tan, sunbloss, orchid, Copen, gray, black and navy. 38 inches wide.

Of all the summery fabrics youth seems most to favor Printed Organdy, especially for wedding and garden parties and similar affairs where feminine charm must be emphasized. The Organdy we are showing has a permanently crisp finish, and is distinguished for a refinement of design and coloring that makes it suitable for the most elaborate outdoor occasion. In lovely tones of Nile, azure, orchid, peach, flesh, lemon, with small patterns of flowers and leaves. 44 inches wide.

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The Monitor's London office is only one of a number of well-known institutions situated in the area which may be obliged to seek new quarters. The buildings occupied by the Royal Statistical Society, the Institution of Naval Architects, the Royal Economic Society, the British Drama League, the Little Theater, and the

Savage Club, also private dwellings inhabited by George Bernard Shaw, Sir James Barrie, Lord Weir, and others are included in the sale.

The Victoria Embankment and Public Gardens are on one side of the estate. The Strand is on the other. The proposed new double-decked bridge over the Thames will flank one end of it; the other end, bounded by the property of the Cecil Hotel, much of it is built out over what was once the bed of the River Thames, on immense arches, which form store places beneath the existing buildings.

One of the attractions of the location is the wide and beautiful view it commands over the river. It also has an advantage over street locations in the neighborhood, in that the law in force in London allows higher buildings to be erected on it than in more congested regions. The prospect of the demolition of these treasures of an earlier day, to make way, perhaps, for a towering steel office skyscraper, will cause dismay, if not widespread opposition, among London lovers of architectural beauty. It may be another Waterloo Bridge controversy magnified several times over.

The present owner, under whose directions the Adelphi Estate is to be sold, is George H. Drummond, chairman of Drummond branch, Royal Bank of Scotland. It is to be put up for auction in three lots by Messrs. Weatherall and Green, estate agents, of Chancery Lane.

COTTON DIRECTOR NAMED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 27.—Dr. Robert H. Pickard from the Battersea Polytechnic has been appointed director of the British Cotton Industry Research Association Institute, succeeding the late Dr. Arthur W. Crossley.

Neither silk nor cotton, Celanese is one of those modern inventions which has the advantage of both. A lustrous silk-like texture and appearance, with a firmness and sturdiness which makes it impervious to fading or laundering—these are some of the good qualities of Celanese Voile—and in coloring and design it leaves nothing to be desired. Patterns include beautifully executed floral, figured and plaid effects in black and white and every imaginable color combination. 39 inches wide.

A very fine, sheer quality, which, as its name implies, resembles a real chiffon in weave, printed in delicate all-over flowered patterns, sprays and small figures of indescribable charm, on backgrounds of pink, peach, mauve, white, coral, rose, reseda, tan, sunbloss, orchid, Copen, gray, black and navy. 38 inches wide.

Of all the summery fabrics youth seems most to favor Printed Organdy, especially for wedding and garden parties and similar affairs where feminine charm must be emphasized. The Organdy we are showing has a permanently crisp finish, and is distinguished for a refinement of design and coloring that makes it suitable for the most elaborate outdoor occasion. In lovely tones of Nile, azure, orchid, peach, flesh, lemon, with small patterns of flowers and leaves. 44 inches wide.

Lozier's—Second Floor

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ADELPHI ESTATE TO BE AUCTIONED

One of London's Historic Sites Shortly to Come Under the Hammer

Special from Monitor Bureau
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HOTEL EXHIBIT
PROVES SUCCESS

Interest Shown in Connecticut's Recreational and Other Advantages

With business meetings of both the executive committee and the main body of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, of which Emilio F. Coulton, proprietor of the Westminister Hotel, is president "Massachusetts Day" was observed today by members of the third annual New England Hotel Men's Exposition in Mechanics Building. Late this afternoon the Massachusetts Association will convene in Paul Revere Hall for its annual election of officers and discussion of various executive matters.

Now that the exposition has settled to its normal stride, with registration practically established, it is possible to observe that, although the event is labeled "New England" it has attracted an attendance representative of far broader horizons than those simply embodied in the New England states.

Southern Hotel Men Attend
Many hotels in New England having direct affiliations with other neighborhoods, as, for instance the Augusta (Ga.) hotel of the Ricker system, and similar relationships are emphasized by the attendance here of men from the South and other neighborhoods.

And for every one visiting New England for the first time there are a dozen visitors who return to New England, as Chester L. Campbell points out that hundreds of people come annually, because they are "New Englanders at heart." For these the provisions of the exposition, with its displays of hotel fittings and accessories, and the competition in culinary art, no certain to have some influence upon the development of hotel cuisine, are especially abundant in material for consideration.

Connecticut Shares Interest
Connecticut, known colloquially as the "Nutmeg State," is receiving concentrated interest for its exceptional recreational advantages, its pleasant climate of seaside and country, the historic neighborhoods of Wethersfield and Middletown and old Saybrook, and the Shore Line coast, excellent state park reservations and the beautiful rural surroundings of the Litchfield Hills and the Little Berkshires.

Throughout the State, linking these very excellent resources for holiday making, there is a hotel system which has been developed with care and forethought for the future growth of the State, so that the traveler need never consider the black possibility of being unable to find a hotel to suit his particular desire, whether in sheltered country inn or a hotel of the pretentious proportions of, say, the Griswold at New London.

"New England Day" Tomorrow
Nor are industrial cities like Hartford and New Haven and Bridgeport lacking in splendid facilities for the accommodation of those who must find, in hotels, provisions conducive to the pursuit of business. Connecticut shares tomorrow in the grouped interest of "New England Day."

Likewise in the morning the directors of the New England Hotel Men's Association will meet at the Copley Plaza and at noon all delegates and their guests are bidden to luncheon at the Georgian Cafeteria at Copleidge Corner. In the evening, again at the Copley-Plaza the New England Hotel Men's Association will hold its social climax in the annual banquet and dance.

MARATHON WALK
FAST DAY EVENT

New Hampshire Has 428 Entries for 19-Mile Hike

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 27 (Special).—Four hundred and twenty-eight contestants have entered in the New Hampshire marathon walk to be held on Thursday, the holiday of Fast Day proclaimed by Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding. New Hampshire is now the only State left which observes this as a legal holiday.

The walking race will be from the Storrs Hotel in Concord to the Courthouse in Manchester, 19 miles away. There will be 339 men and 89 women in the race. The vogue of walking was started a month ago by Dr. Zsaziel Straw, one of the women members of the New Hampshire Legislature, who walked from Manchester to the capitol to attend sittings.

With such a large number participating tomorrow there is every indication that it will be the greatest sport event ever staged in New Hampshire. Governor Spaulding has sent word that he will be at the line to see the walkers off and Adj.-Gen. Charles W. Howard announces that he is ready to give the signal starting at 10 o'clock from the courthouse in Manchester, the end of the long trail, where the winners will receive cards bearing notice of their victory.

Although there is a preponderance of names entered from Manchester, the marathon is by no means confined to any certain section. Entries include practically every section in the State.

ENGLISH HIGH HAS REUNION
English High School class of 1900, holding its annual reunion and dinner at the Boston Art Club last evening, decided to raise a scholarship fund of \$5000 to be given to the school in 1931. Joseph D. Hildreth, newly elected president, was made chairman of the fund. Associated with him on the committee are: Lindsey B. Schell, permanent class secretary and treasurer; Harold D. Borastin, Allen R. Frederick and Robert Robinson. Other officers elected were: Daniel Merritt, vice-president; Lindsey B. Schell, secretary and treasurer.

SOUTH GIRL WINS PRIZE
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 27 (Special).—Miss Wilhelmina Luten of Southampton, Ind., a student at Smith College, has been awarded a \$2500 prize and a bronze commemorative medal by the New York Times for the best examination written at Smith College on current events.

Amateurs Will Play for Church Benefit This Week



AMONG THOSE WHO WILL TAKE PART IN "THE GONDOLIERS" AT WINCHESTER Those With Roles in Gilbert and Sullivan's Light Opera, Left to Right: Annette H. Hughes, Gertrude D. Nason, Lisle Burroughs, Helen Barr, Paul R. Bennett, Alden Symmes, Jane Hill, and Winifred S. Hanson.

But a Single Button
Puzzles Clothiers

Two or Three, What Shall It Be?—That's the Question They Must Settle

Two buttons, or three buttons. As applied to sack coats that is the question that members of the New England-Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association are trying to settle. They admitted it at the monthly luncheon held Tuesday at the Jordan Marsh Company's store. In some towns three buttons were the more popular and some other towns insisted on but two.

On the overcoats, the majority appeared to favor the plain colors, blues, browns and grays. In topcoats, raglans seemed to have the first call. In certain localities, fleecy overcoats with plaid backs are expected to be selling very well next winter. In suits, several favored the loose sack coat, especially for young men. On the matter of college clothing, great interest was shown even by those who are not in college towns, as they say the small towns must follow the college styles, as set forth in the larger cities.

Derby hats were seen to be growing in popularity. One of the novelties of the year is the soft derby hat, black, with stiff brim. A fashion note was read from London recommending stripes, red and gray, for cravats, in the quieter combinations than heretofore. Puff ties are worn with cutaways, bow ties for sportswear. The Oxford shirt has said to be going very strong. Basket weaves will be popular for summer, being very cool. One-color ties will be worn with sportswear. On collars, the short point collar is expected to be used largely in the fall. Socks will remain of solid color, but checks instead of stripes; wide cuffs are being used to a great extent. Golf hose are toned down quite a bit in color.

DELEGATES NAMED
TO NATIONAL CAMP

Maine to Send Two Boys and Two Girls to Washington

ORONO, Me., April 27 (Special).—Maine boys and girls club members are to be represented at the National Club Camp at Washington, D. C., on June 16 to 22 by Norman Hamlin, Turner, Andrew Sawtelle, East Wilton; Lucinda E. Rich, Charleston; and Lucille Parker, Dover-Foxcroft.

Each of these delegates has been chosen because of a long and successful period of club work. Norman Hamlin has been engaged in club work for four years winning first honors in all projects for which he enrolled, one county championship and one state championship, being in addition twice president of his club.

Andrew Sawtelle is now in his fifth year of club work having won honors in the corn, garden, and potato projects last year, being county champion in potato growing and is again enrolled in that work for 1927. He is also assistant leader for the "Beat Wilton" boys' school. He represents "Franklin" County, which scored highest in the state club contest last year.

Lucinda E. Rich of Charleston representing Penobscot County is now in her fourth year of club work having been unusually active in demonstration team work appearing in many public meetings on the subject of bread making.

Six years of club work is the record of Lucille Parker of Dover-Foxcroft from Piscataquis County, second highest scoring county in the State in 1926 in the state club contest. Nine first honors in club projects is an indication of the fine quality of work which she has done.

TO HONOR SENIORS
AT NORTHEASTERN

Frank Palmer Spear, president of Northeastern University, will address school of law seniors, at their banquet, at the Hotel Statler, tonight at 6:30. Other speakers will be Dr. Everett A. Churchill, dean of the school of law, and Asa S. Allen, associate dean of the school of law. Class officers comprise the banquet committee. They are President Joseph Quinn, Vice-President Frank Allen, Secretary Cella Raphael, and Treasurer James O'Connor. In charge of entertainment are Charles Frobert and George Fox.

FOLK AT WINCHESTER
TO SEE "GONDOLIERS"

Amateurs to Present Light Opera in Church Benefit

Gilbert and Sullivan's light opera, "The Gondoliers," will be presented in the Winchester Town Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings, by a cast of amateur players, for the benefit of the First Congregational Church at Winchester. While the chorus is made up mostly of the church choir, several persons will appear in solo parts who have had considerable professional experience.

Among the characters who have been rehearsing under the direction of Henry Irving Dale, playwright, are: Mrs. Annette Symmes Hughes, who will take the part of "Gianetta" in the opera; Alden Symmes, a brother of Mrs. Hughes, as the "Duke"; Lisle Burroughs, as "Gulseppe"; a gondolier; Mrs. Dorothy T. Fuller of Cambridge as "Ines"; and Miss Olive Page as "Flanetta." Mrs. Fuller has sung with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Mrs. Gertrude D. Nason, who will appear as "Tessa," was with the Boston Opera Company for two years. Paul Bennett of Arlington takes the part of "Luigi." He has been a tenor soloist with Worcester and Lynn musical clubs and has sung with the "Metsingers." G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor of the choir of the Congregational Church, is musical director.

ART

Casson Galleries

White space has a pictorial value that is too often imperfectly understood by makers of prints. H. E. Tuttle, however, shows in his drypoint and etchings that he has a grasp of this value. He does not paint, but he has a keen sense of the value of white space. His prints are now on view at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square, with meaningless scribbles.

It is good to see the broad expanse of good cream paper in "The Eagle." Tuttle is a painter of the white space, too, knowing that overuse of the heaviest notes spoils all chance of getting good effects of contrast. Rather does Mr. Tuttle assemble his accents in a pattern of their own, the melody, as it were, of the composition. His half tones provide the harmony, with the lightest touches carrying out the overtones.

Powerful design gives uncommon force to "The Eagle." It is pleasant to note that this print is a popular favorite. It is a success, for six of the available 100 copies of this plate have been sold during the last week. In all his bird studies Mr. Tuttle shows a delicacy in his rendering of the feather formations, and a firmness in his conception of the muscular structure. Always his prints have that decorative quality that tells across the broadest room.

GOVERNOR SQUARE BILL
OF MAYOR IS DEFERRED

The Rules Committee of the House today recommended against any consideration at this session of the bill filed yesterday by Mayor Nichols offering a solution to the subway construction problem at Governor Square.

The bill proposes that the Boylston Street subway be extended beyond the square with the provision that, rather than permit an increase of fares on the Boston Elevated as the result of the new subway rental costs, the amount of increase in cost of transit service may be assessed in betterments on real estate about the square.

HARVARD SENIOR WINS PRIZE

First prize of \$100 in the Harvard division of the New York Times current events prize contest has been won by Charles E. Wyznanski Jr. of Brookline, a senior at Harvard. It has been announced. D'Orsay G. Fisher '27, of Orange, N. J., received honorable mention. A prize of \$500 and a gold medal will be given to the winner of the national contest, in which 15 colleges will be represented. Mr. Wyznanski has qualified for this event.

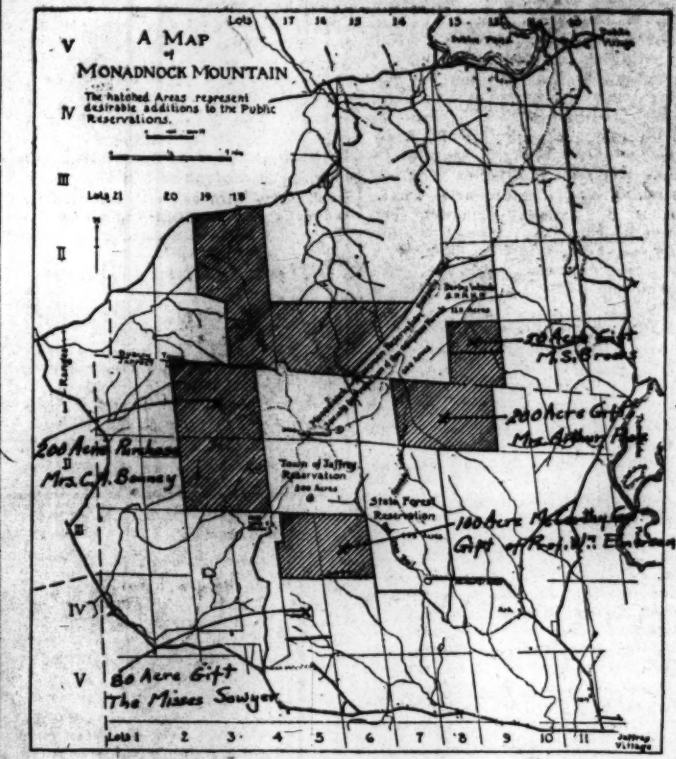
SEEK TO SAVE
MT. MONADNOCK

Various New Hampshire Interests United to Conserve Wild Land

CONCORD, N. H., April 27 (Special).—In order that the entire area of high wild land on Mt. Monadnock, among the best loved of the mountains in New England, may be saved from destructive lumbering the New Hampshire Department of Forestry, the town of Jaffrey, and the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests are co-operating to bring the land into public ownership. Several important additions, by gift and by purchase, recently have been made.

Mrs. Arthur Poole of Jaffrey, N. H.

Conservation of This Wild Area Sought



Map of Mt. Monadnock, New Hampshire, showing recent purchases and gifts.

has deeded to the State 200 acres, adjoining the State Reservation of 493 acres, which rounds out the gift made some years ago by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Poole in memory of Arthur Poole. The Misses Etta and Ella Sawyer have given 80 acres to the State in memory of their father, Leonard F. Sawyer.

The town of Jaffrey has a reservation of 200 acres just south of the summit. The Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, already owning 875 acres, has completed purchase of 200 acres west of the summit in the town of Jaffrey. It has acquired also the McCarthy lot, 100 acres on the south side of the mountain in Jaffrey, through a gift of Prof. William Emerson, professor of Architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

M. S. Brooks, Principal of the High School in Medford, Mass., has conveyed 50 acres in Dublin to the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Of a total desirable acreage of approximately 3000 acres on Monadnock Mountain, 2000 now have been brought by the several co-operating agencies into public ownership, leaving only 1000 acres to be acquired.

MECHANIC ARTS ALUMNI
PLAN ANNUAL REUNION

Next Saturday night the Mechanic Arts High School Alumni Association will hold a reunion and banquet at the High School building, Belvidere and Dalton Streets. About 500 of its members are expected to be present. Among the interesting features are the adoption of a new constitution and the presenting by Maj. Harold L. Duffie '12, of a war memorial carrying more than 400 names of graduates who served in the World War.

Speakers will be Adelbert H. Morrison, headmaster; Francis C. Gray, member of the Boston School Committee; John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent, and William N. Ormsby '11, assistant coach at Brown University. The committee in charge consists of James G. Barnes '08, president, and Lester S. Perkins '06, secretary-treasurer.

COMPULSORY
CHAPEL ENDS

Amherst Faculty Adopts New System to Go Into Effect in September

AMHERST, Mass., April 27 (AP).—A new system of chapel and church attendance at Amherst College which abolished compulsory church attendance was adopted by the faculty at a meeting last night, it was announced today. Chapel attendance is still required of undergraduates but under a more liberal plan.

The question had been prominently before the college throughout the present school year. Early in January the students held a meeting demanding some change in the rules. The last of March the trustees at a special meeting gave full authority to the faculty to make any changes. The report of a committee of the faculty was adopted by the entire body last night.

Under the new regulations Sunday morning church will be abolished and a Sunday afternoon chapel will be held. Attendance at this service will count double, so that with the daily 15 minute chapel services there will be eight units of chapel a week.

Attendance of freshmen and sophomores will be required to average five of these units a week and upper classmen four. Church attendance at home or in Amherst may continue to be substituted for the college Sunday chapel.

While the new regulations go into effect in September, 1927, they will be retroactive for seniors during this term. Under the rule in effect this year three out of four will be allowed from church attendance. Freshmen were allowed in addition one out from daily chapel, while upper classmen were allowed two cuts weekly.

LOUISVILLE BOOSTERS ON VISIT
Three Louisville (Ky.) "Boosters," Richard G. Potter, Elbert J. Lucas and Frank R. Allen, who are traveling 6000 miles through the United States and visiting 64 eastern and middle western cities, visited City Hall yesterday, where they were welcomed officially by Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel, representing Mayor Nichols. They were escorted to different points of interest in and about Boston before continuing their trip.

Cecil De Mille Tells Function
of Film Director in Industry

Harvard School of Business Administration Students Hear That He Must Be the Type of Dreamer Who Never Fails to Make His Dreams Come True

While Cecil B. De Mille was explaining the function and place of the director in the motion picture industry to students in the course on motion picture production at the Harvard School of Business Administration, students from the college at large were forming yesterday in a line which would lead them to crucifixion before the testing lens of a motion picture camera.

There was no connection between the two events except that they both represent phases of the industry. The camera men represented First National Studios, in pursuit of a program for visiting each of the 33 colleges in the United States selecting possible candidates in each college for work in motion pictures. Mr. De Mille is at the head of the Cecil B. De Mille studios and is one of the most experienced directors in the field. And, in the inevitable silence and changing process of such material in the studios is susceptible it is not at all unlikely that one day some recruit who tested sufficiently well yesterday to warrant the five-year contract which will follow successful qualification may some day come under the directorial guidance of Mr. De Mille by operation either of the "loan system" for players or the taking over by one studio of some particularly desirable contracts held by another.

Art of Highest Type
Mr. De Mille discussed the relationship of the director to the ultimate film seen by the public, the share had by the director not only in its actual making but the originating of its idea and plan as well. He said that the good director was the type of dreamer who never failed to make his dreams come true and that such a man must possess a determination not only to make the producing of films an art but a fine art as well, in which would be distinguishable both moving paintings and silent drama.

Prefacing his discussion, Mr. De Mille specified the three types of director known in the industry today. One type, he said, was allowed to choose his own subjects and to develop them with a practically free hand, upon the basis of past success, having tested out as a producer and complied with his tastes. Another type, he said, was handed a manuscript and received suggestions concerning changes to be made in it, and then conducted himself accordingly.

The Third Type
The third type was handed a manuscript and required to produce it as it stood, being allowed no latitude for the assertion of his own ideas. Inasmuch as he had been fortunate in having considerable liberty in the choice of subjects and their development, Mr. De Mille then outlined the duties and responsibilities of a director from this viewpoint.

He said the first step in making a film was the securing of an idea. The sales department of a producing corporation, he said, was always called into consultation at this time to make suggestions for a new idea upon the basis of the most recent success achieved by the company. In this connection Mr. De Mille pointed out that sympathy within a producing company for the idea of a new film was always awarded after the picture was a success, but before that time the picture was not a success.

After the idea and the manner of treatment had been decided, Mr. De Mille said the director was then provided with a scenario writer who would plan the architecture of the pictures, concentrating not only upon the one great part of the picture, which might be likened to the construction of a building, but also upon the subordinate parts which would hold the ceiling up and give strength to the structure.

NEW MAP OF BOSTON
TO BE ON SALE SOON

The first official municipal map of the city of Boston to be published in Boston's long history will be on sale in stores in a few days. It is the work of the City Planning Board and has been copyrighted by the city. It is the first map giving the exact municipal outline of Boston with East Boston and Hyde Park properly in position as respects the balance of the city.

The map has been published in two sizes, a wall map on a scale of 80 feet to the inch and a copy of the same large map reduced to the scale of 1800 feet to the inch.

It has been worked out on the rectangular co-ordinate system using the State House as the center. In its preparation, in addition to existing maps and atlases, the old board of survey material has been used wherever possible, including the original traverse notes in sections of the city, and where no other data was available the information given on coast and geodetic survey maps has been utilized.

The city planning board has arranged to place one of these wall maps in each department of the city, free of charge, together with a limited edition of the smaller maps.

Provision has also been made, in order that the general demand for copies may be conveniently met, for the further distribution of these maps by sale through private agencies, to the end that the work which was undertaken primarily for the benefit of the city of Boston may be readily available for all of its citizens.

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After the idea and the manner of treatment had been decided, Mr. De Mille said the director was then provided with a scenario writer who would plan the architecture of the pictures, concentrating not only upon the one great part of the picture, which might be likened to the construction of a building, but also upon the subordinate parts which would hold the ceiling up and give strength to the structure.

Breaks Story Into Scenes
After this had been worked out the continuity writer broke the story up into the scenes which correspond to the dialogue of a spoken play. And he said he felt that in these three individuals, the director, the scenario writer and the continuity writer the making of the picture was completed. Because no one could stand whose structure was faulty and no amount of good photography or advertising or any other ingredients added to the problem before it was presented to the public would suffice to rescue it if its construction had been loose.

In discussing the selection of camera men Mr. De Mille cited an amusing incident concerned with an early picture of his in which he used artificial lighting for the first time. He lighted only one side of an individual's face and a great disturbance arose among salesmen viewing the picture, saying they could not sell a picture in which the whole of the individual could not be seen. But he held out for his idea and someone suddenly devised the idea of calling this type of lighting "Rembrandt lighting" with the result that salesmen departed jubilant to sell their picture at twice its original price and with amazing celerity and success.

It must be decided, Mr. De Mille said, whether a story is strong enough to carry itself without a star. He said high salaried stars were often used to save inferior pictures, but that there were also many stories so good that they could be effectively made with less expensive players. He said the cast must be selected not only for their individual skill but for their ability to fit together into a smooth whole. For this reason he often selected his casts from screen tests because the public would give approval only upon the basis of what it saw on the screen, and he felt the director ran a risk of judgment if he chose his players upon the basis of knowing them individually.

Discounting some belief that players in films are merely puppets of the director, Mr. De Mille said he believed it a fallacy for directors to try to teach players how to act, but that they should, rather, be able to

GIRL STUDENTS LEAD BOYS
BRAintree, Mass., April 27 (Special).—Because of their greater number the boys at Thayer Academy have been asked to make a scholarship, but the girls still hold the lead, according to the school honor roll compiled today by Stacy B. Southworth, headmaster. Out of a student corps of 355, 44 boys and girls are included in the honor roll for the winter term, just ended. Twenty-seven are girls.

CAMBRIDGE RATE
BASIS DEFENDED

Electric Light Company Says Schedule Is Warranted by Costs of Plant

Testimony of public utility accountants and letters from satisfied customers were offered by the Cambridge Electric Light Company in justification of its present eight-cent rate for electricity in the hearing yesterday before the Public Utility Commission. More than a score of the letters were filed with the commission.

Frank H. Golding, treasurer and general manager of the company, said that capital expenditures by the Cambridge company are necessarily high, and that much work has been done in improving the plant since the war. Samuel H. Mildram, expert employed by the petitioners, asked permission to see the plant addition account since 1919.

"And I would like to see what has been done since 1923, when the last stock of the company was issued," remarked Everett S. Stone, one of the commissioners.

The commissioner said that whatever adjustments were made to the plant since 1922 were paid for by the customers of the company through the accumulation of profits. "The stockholders did not have to reach into their pockets," he said. "The money came from the customer."

Robert G. Dodge, counsel for the company, said the replacement value of the company's plant is approximately \$3,000,000, while the book value is about \$4,000,000.

Music in Boston

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the final concert of the season's Tuesday series in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The program, following the conductor's "ideal" scheme, consisted of compositions by American and Italian composers, as follows:

MacDowell—"In War Time," from the "Indian Suite."
Hill—"Lilacs" poem for orchestra (after Amy Lowell).
Sessions—Symphony in E minor.
D. Scarlatti—Sonata for piano, orchestrated by Tommasini (after the Ballet, "The Good Samaritan" by "William Tell," Respighi—"Pines of Rome").

Thus Mr. Koussevitzky gave his Tuesday audience opportunity of hearing two of the American novelists recently introduced at the Friday and Saturday concerts; but not, alas, Mr. Converse's apotheosis of the Flivver.

As between Mr. Hill and Mr. Sessions, the choice was not difficult. Mr. Hill's lovely and ingratiating tonal picture was justly received with acclaim. Mr. Sessions failed to draw from his new auditors the tribute of hisses which he won last Friday afternoon. There was mild and polite applause, and some amusement. But if the audience was too courteous, or too baffled, to his, repentment nevertheless was expressed privately. "Worse than Stravinsky" was one comment overheard. This, applied chiefly to the first movement, might be taken by the composer as a tribute.

That movement, which has seemed least acceptable to most listeners, than the other two, probably never would have been written had not Stravinsky penned "Sacre du Printemps." It has the advantage over that famous work of having no program attached to it. Stravinsky asserted that the music itself, the "Sacre," inspired the program, not the program the music. Not everybody believed him. Mr. Sessions, no doubt wisely, admitted no literary associations, even after the musical event. There is a free license to enjoy his rhythmic study, which proves even more fascinating on a rehearsal. The other movements, too, renewed their interest. The Symphony in E minor is not an epoch-making composition, perhaps, but the present reviewer believes it gives promise of greater things to come. L. A. S.

Apollo Club

Thompson Stone, guest conductor with the Apollo Club in its fourth concert of the season at Jordan Hall last evening, left a sharp imprint on the performance of the singers under him. He drew from them a quicker and more unified attack than they customarily achieve. Precise and concerted tones replaced the wavering and ragged ones they have been known to produce. Most important of all, there was a betterment in pitch, and almost complete unanimity of placement. Instead of the individual deviations which have often made for "fuzziness," Mr. Stone's beat is quick, decisive, clear. There is no mistaking his musical wishes or intentions. He prefers to make his effects with sharp defined rhythms and deft gradations of tone rather than through constant use of fortissimo.

As assisting artists Miss Caroline Andrew, coloratura soprano, and Mr. Walter Kidder, baritone, shared in the program. Miss Andrews sings with an admirable lightness and flexibility. There is a ray of sparkle in her tones which makes her vocal gymnastics bright and dazzling to anyone who enjoys such musical fireworks. Her voice possesses a very pleasant quality, and a winsome charm enhances all of Miss Andrews' singing. Mr. Kidder, who sang with the club as well as in a group of solos, set forth a large resonant, well-managed voice, and sharp enunciation. With his choice of music, one might hardly agree since with such a group of ballads, he does neither himself nor his audience justice. Yet last night he gave an abundant applause for his singing. C. S.

PLAY FUNDS AID CUSHMAN CLUB

Stars of the stage now playing in Boston, united with the Charlotte Cushman Club of Boston in giving an entertainment at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the clubhouse. It is proposed to open in Boston next fall for the actresses on tour. A large number of stage folk in this city turned out and attended the affair as an evidence of their approval and support of the club. It is expected that a homelike club for women of the stage and a social headquarters for all members of the profession in Boston.

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BUILDING GAIN OF 35 PER CENT REPORTED FOR CITIES IN STATE

\$13,367,351, or \$3,498,363 Increase for March,
Recorded by Labor and Industries Branch

A gain of more than 35 per cent in building activities throughout the cities of Massachusetts was recorded in March as compared with the preceding month. It is reported by the State Department of Labor and Industries. In March, building expenditures were valued at \$13,367,351, a gain of \$3,498,363 over February's figures, but a decline of \$769,419 over the corresponding period of the previous year. These figures give indication of the usual seasonal gain.

The aggregate valuation for March consisted of \$7,427,084 or 55.6 per cent for new residential development, while \$2,842,436, or 21.3 per cent, was expended for new non-residential buildings. Repair projects exceeded new non-residential development with expenditures totaling \$3,097,831, or 23.1 per cent.

Gain for Quarter
Although building valuations in Massachusetts during 1927 were slightly less than the corresponding period of 1926, an increase of \$3,025,363 or 7.4 per cent was recorded for the first three months of 1927 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1926. The aggregate value for the first three months of 1927 was \$29,451,990.

The largest individual projects included expenditures of \$1,343,000 for the construction of four additional floors to the John Hancock Building, and a sub-station for the Edison Electric Company, to cost \$225,000 in Boston; a pumping station in Lynn to cost \$240,000; the Newton Baptist Home for Aged People to cost \$200,000, and a theater in Taunton to cost \$165,000.

Applications were filed in March, 1927, for \$28 new residential buildings to cost \$7,427,084, two of which were small non-housekeeping dwellings to cost \$3200 each. The 824 housekeeping dwellings were planned to provide accommodations for 1673 families, as follows: One-family houses, 469 families; two-family houses, 59 families; 31 multi-family houses, 665 families; and four dwellings and stores combined, 19 families.

During the first three months in 1927 applications were filed for permits to erect 1477 housekeeping dwellings to provide accommodations for 3130 families at an estimated cost of \$14,105,194. The corresponding data for the first three months in 1926 were: 1424 dwellings, to provide accommodations for 2750 families, and to cost \$12,323,600.

The number of applications filed in March, 1927, for permits to erect new non-residential buildings was 891, the estimated cost of such buildings being \$2,842,436, a comparatively low figure for this class of work. This total included a number of relatively important projects, as follows: three public works, \$580,000; 51 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$454,800; 19 factories and other workshops, \$344,425; 610 private garages, \$271,516; four amusement and recreation places, \$232,500; and 45 public garages, \$222,300.

A total of \$3,097,831 was expended for additions, alterations, and repairs to 1724 buildings. In Boston the value of such work was estimated at \$1,923,288.

Values Are Compared
Following is a comparison of building expenditures in certain Massachusetts cities during March, 1927, as compared with March, 1926, as well as for the first quarters of 1927 and 1926:

	March 1927	March 1926	First 3 mos. 1927	First 3 mos. 1926
Beverly	110,050	31,000	165,650	53,050
Boston	5,018,215	4,511,155	11,512,162	5,192,508
Brookline	151,235	55,015	269,145	119,075
Chelsea	38,375	12,150	52,575	19,425
Chicopee	85,850	17,500	122,550	96,100
Everett	273,800	85,000	402,985	107,690
Fall River	154,700	52,400	207,100	97,575
Fitchburg	134,200	82,250	216,450	121,500
Gloucester	21,250	8,500	29,750	11,900
Haverhill	91,245	29,100	120,345	42,225
Lawrence	153,675	8,550	201,725	102,732
Leominster	52,200	2,800	60,200	24,000
Lynn	217,280	97,750	529,430	107,725
Medford	428,885	278,165	884,050	678,550
New Bedford	88,025	48,725	121,075	74,425
Newburyport	221,000	10,100	231,100	34,500
Newton	884,935	245,330	1,355,640	633,065
Norfolk	88,100	18,350	106,450	22,800
Norhampton	60,425	9,900	72,725	30,300
Quincy	409,260	237,615	825,630	333,168
Springfield	1,068,157	309,240	2,222,487	832,400
Taunton	198,150	55,645	244,150	35,700
Westfield	86,761	3,775	114,626	12,646

Building Lots Sold.
The Edward T. Harrington Company reports a large sale of building lots on the Simonds estate, Belmont. The property was advertised but a few days, and so far about half of the tract has been sold. Several houses have already been started and more will be started within a few days.

It has sold to George R. Morrissey, trustee, a lot on Pleasant Street, containing 7850 square feet; a lot on Pleasant Street, corner of Scott Road, containing 7650 square feet and an adjoining lot containing 8500 square feet; a lot on Scott Road containing 9400 square feet; three lots on Ivy Road containing 21,000 square feet.

It has sold to Henry Carey a lot on Leicester Road containing 8750 square feet. John Bourden purchased two lots on Prospect Street containing 15,150 square feet. Frank A. Riley, a lot corner of Hammond Road and Ivy Road containing 10,000 square feet, and a lot on Ivy Road containing 6740 square feet.

Roy A. Poliquin purchased a lot on Scott Road containing 8500 square feet. G. W. Walter purchased two lots on Ivy Road containing 15,000 square feet. Irene Woodman purchased a lot on Scott Road containing 9750 square feet. H. W. Trowbridge purchased two lots on Leicester Road containing 12,950 square feet.

A. C. Thompson purchased a lot on Scott Road containing 8200 square feet, also a lot on Ivy Road containing 9950 square feet, and two lots on Leicester Road containing 12,500 square feet; J. W. Richardson a lot on Pleasant Street containing 7900 square feet and three lots on Scott Road containing 23,000 square feet.

On the Wellington Farm the Harrington Company has sold two lots on Channing Road, containing 11,000 square feet, to Martin Orlan. The company has sold for Charles Bruce on the Stone Farm, Winchester, four lots on Washington Street, containing 28,000 square feet. Ernest

Wellesley Ushers in Spring With Singing

All Classes Join on Steps of
Chapel for Annual Song-
fest at College

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 27 (Special).—The most respected of all Wellesley traditions was revived last night when members of all classes met on the chapel steps for the first step-singing of spring. Led by Miss Louise Hall of Cambridge, all classes joined in singing the college favorite, beginning with "The Round for Spring" which won the song competition last year.

On the walk opposite were many of the townfolk and friends of students. According to custom the seniors sat on the lower tier of steps in front of their songleader. Back of them stood Miss Mary Bryant of Glen Ridge, N. J., facing her class, the juniors, who occupied the upper set of steps.

Below to the right stood the sophomores watching Miss Pauline Jones of Manchester, N. H., their leader, and to the left were the freshmen, led by Miss Almee Worms of New Rochelle, N. Y. The class, crew and marching songs formed a large part of the singing which lasted more than an hour. Finally all stood and joined in the Alma Mater which was followed by the Wellesley musical cheer.

OPENING OF NEW TOWN FOREST TO BE EVENT OF FOREST WEEK

Granville, With 100 Acres Already Under Way,
Will Plant 14,000 Trees This Week as a Be-
ginning of Its Program of Expansion

The opening of a new town forest in Massachusetts, in Granville, will be one of the events of the American Forest Week observance. In this State, Harris A. Reynolds, chairman of the Forest Week Committee for Massachusetts, said today, Granville, in Hampshire County, has started a forest of 100 acres and a committee interested in the subject will plant 14,000 trees this week as a beginning of a larger forest.

Commenting on these plans, Mr. Reynolds said the people of Granville that the town of Forbach, Germany in the Black Forest, has been so successful in a similar undertaking, nearly 1000 years old, that the citizens of that place have been relieved of the necessity of paying taxes. Each citizen has sometimes been paid as much as \$25 a year in extra income from the Forbach town forest, he said.

Granville, of course, does not expect immediately to make the show-up of its neighbor in Germany. Mr. Reynolds explained, but it believes that if a start is made now it will be able in later years to attract wood-working industries within its borders. A toy drum factory is now located there, which uses up much more wood than can be secured nearby.

On the invitation of the committee in charge of the work, Mr. Reynolds last week inspected the forest location and recommended that red and white pine be planted, these types of trees being best suited to the locality. A large part of the tract is already stocked with maples, oak, ash and birch trees, some of which can be thinned out in a year or two, at a profit.

	March 1927	March 1926	First 3 mos. 1927	First 3 mos. 1926
Beverly	110,050	31,000	165,650	53,050
Boston	5,018,215	4,511,155	11,512,162	5,192,508
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Taunton	198,150	55,645	244,150	35,700
Westfield	86,761	3,775	114,626	12,646

PLAN RADIO STATION IN MEMORY OF DEBS

Establishment of a radiocasting station in tribute to Eugene V. Debs is being planned by friends who formed a committee last night to raise funds for this purpose. The chairman is George E. Roemer of Boston. Temporary headquarters will be opened at 21 Essex Street. The committee plans to give a banquet on May 6 at which Morris Hillquit, a Socialist attorney from New York, and the Rev. Norman Thomas, will speak.

The committee includes John Van Vaerenwyck, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Robert Fechner, Samuel Forman, Isaac Markowitz and Harry B. Victorson from labor groups; Alice Marion Holmes, O. B. Gerig, Prof. Clarence R. Skinner, Vida D. Scudder, the Rev. Smith O. Dexter and Elizabeth Glenower Evans of Greater Boston.

LOWER RATES FOR GAS SOUGHT IN CAMBRIDGE

Declaring that the rate of \$1.25 a thousand cubic feet is too high, Daniel P. Leahy and other customers of the Cambridge Gas Company have petitioned the Department of Public Utilities that it reduce in price. A hearing on the petition will be given at a date to be announced later.

M. K. NORTON WILL SPEAK

Henry Kittredge Norton, of New York, will speak on "America and a New Balance of Power in Europe" at a meeting of the New England Women's Club at 2:30 p. m. on Monday in Channing Hall. The ethics class will meet Monday at 1 p. m. "Some Practical Helps by the Way" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. J. Randolph Brown, leader.

TERCENTENARY PLANS EXPAND

Committee Grows to 125
Members Representing 25
Cities, Towns in State

Millions of visitors from all states in the Union can be attracted to the Massachusetts Tercentenary celebration in 1930 if all cities and towns of the Commonwealth combine to do a fitting commemoration, according to the Massachusetts Bay Celebration Committee, which is already laying plans for the coming event. Expansion of this committee from its original membership of 40 to include 125 representatives from 25 cities and towns outside of Boston was announced today. More members

will be added from additional communities and organizations.

The subcommittees so far tentatively or partially organized are as follows with their chairmen: Relations with nation, state and cities—chairman, the chairman of the general committee; congresses, conventions and assemblies—chairman, Lyon Weyburn; memorial to the founders—chairman, Charles K. Bolton; colonial and national villages—chairman, D. B. Uplike; drama, drama and pageantry—chairman, Frank Chouteau Brown; recreation and sports—chairman, Hugh Bancroft; industrial and commercial relations—chairman, Charles R. Gow; publishing and graphic arts—chairman, D. B. Uplike; and research, terminology—chairman, John J. Walsh; Royal B. Farnum; promotion and information—chairman, Lloyd B. Hayes.

Other Committees Forming
Other committees in process of formation will relate to the following subjects: History and research, music, education, social and civic welfare, spiritual and religious, fine arts, and popular festivities.

"Considerable difficulty was encountered by the committee at first in establishing a realization that it was a Massachusetts commemoration being considered on a state-wide basis, rather than a series of local celebrations of the customary order in the several communities."

Six knights in full regalia, about 300 strong, are to gather at the Highland Club, West Roxbury, and parade down Centre, South, Robert and Ashland Streets to the church, headed by Alejo Temple Band.

May 2 this commandery will confer the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross on several candidates. Presiding commanders of neighboring commanderies will conduct the ceremonial, filling the chief stations, as follows: Frank O. Clark, Boston Commandery, as Sovereign Master; George I. Lawley, Melrose Commandery, as Prince Chancellor; James Moorehead Jr., Quincy Commandery, as Prince Master of the Palace; Hervey Mason, Hugh de Pavens Commandery, as Master of the Cavalry; George M. Pond, Gethsemane Commandery, as Master of Infantry; Harold E. Melzar, Cour de Lion Commandery, as Master of Finance; Robert C. Foster of St. Omer Commandery, as Master of Despatches; Harry Emmott, Cambridge Commandery, as Warden; and Frederick E. Jennings, Beausant Commandery, as Sword Bearer.

Motion pictures will be shown at this meeting of the recent passing review at Commonwealth Armory, etc. Alfred W. Godfrey, Commander of Joseph Warren Commandery, arranged the ceremonial and also plans a summer outing for members at North Sutton, N. H., June 17 to 19, inclusive.

INSTITUTE STUDENTS TO PLANT 1000 TREES

WORCESTER, Mass., April 27 (AP).—Commemorating Arbor Day and carrying out the policy as presented by President Ralph Earle for decorating the grounds at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 600 undergraduates will plant 1000 three-year-old pines and Norway spruce on the institute premises on Friday afternoon and Saturday.

RUBBER PLANT OFFICIAL NAMED
WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 27 (AP).—Henry S. Marlor, factory manager of the Woonsocket (R. I.) and Millville (Mass.) plants of the United States Rubber Company for seven years, has been promoted to the post of supervisor of the footwear division of the company, with his main office at New Haven and offices in New York City. He will be succeeded at the Woonsocket and Millville plants by J. D. Wilmut, factory manager at the Malden and Melrose (Mass.) factories. The changes are effective May 2.

WOOD HEEL PLANT SOLD

LAURENS, Mass., April 27 (AP).—Announcement was made yesterday of the purchase of the Merrimack Wood Heel Company, Inc., at Salem, N. H., by the United Shoe Company of Beverly, H. W. Ross, president of the Merrimack Company, will remain in charge, and no important changes are contemplated as to personnel or plant, according to the announcement.

PROSPECT UNION LISTS 534 SUMMER COURSES

A bulletin listing 534 summer school courses available for residents of Greater Boston has just been published by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange of 760 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. There are in 214 subjects in 62 investigated schools, the bulletin shows.

Among the wide variety are short summer courses in accounting, bookkeeping, modern languages, beekeeping, and gardening. The booklet may be procured free of charge from the exchange. Free vocational and educational advice is also offered.

10 HARVARD MEN ON PROBATION

The 10 Harvard students and one Harvard square merchant who were convicted in a lower court of disturbing the peace in connection with the so-called student riot of Feb. 12, pleaded guilty before the Middlesex Superior Court yesterday, and were placed on probation by Judge David F. Dillon. The condition of the probation was that they should pay the fines levied against them in the lower court trial.

"K" TO BUY RAWDING BUS LINE

Plans for the acquisition of the Rawding bus line by the Boston Elevated are near completion. It was learned yesterday, and an announcement of the actual sale may be made soon. The Rawding Line operates from Atlantic Avenue to Commonwealth Pier and the Boston Pier. Its plant and fleet of 15 buses is said to be worth about \$100,000.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM HELPS NATURE STUDY

Exchange of Specimens Pro-
vided by New Plan

Nature work of the boys and girls at the Children's Museum of Boston has been recognized under the plan of an exchange bureau. This will give opportunity to collectors for field trips with competent naturalists, help in identifying specimens and arranging collections, and also to exchange specimens with other collectors and with the museum. The first meeting under the new plan was held last Saturday. Degrees will be given and prizes will be awarded annually on the last Saturday in March.

Next Sunday at 3 p. m. there will be a wild flower lecture at the museum in Jamaica Plain by Miss Katherine V. Parker, lecturer for the

Books Bring Message of Cheer to Crews of American Ships

Your Attic Stores of Forgotten Fiction, History, and
Natural Science Equally Welcomed in Campaign
of Marine Library Association

When eight bells sends its double strokes clanging through the afternoon air; when the steady rapping of chipping hammers, halts, and the grating of scrapers; when the sullen and the holystones are locked up in the storeroom, and the red lead and paint brushes are placed in the paint locker; when the helmsman whispers the ship's course to his relief, and the deck officers are displaced by the next watch—then is the time when the seaman, be he able-bodied or ordinary, and the officer, whether

engine-room, and although the choice of the Captain might be detective stories or other fiction, and the preference of the crew tend toward technical or scientific subjects, the plea of all is for books.

CARILLON BELLS GIFT TO CHURCHES

Horace A. Moses Orders Set
for Springfield Section

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 27 (Special).—Horace A. Moses has ordered a carillon from an old English firm to be placed in the tower of the new Trinity Methodist Church as a gift to all the churches and residents of the Forest Park section.

Work on the carillon will not be completed for 1½ years, and after installation necessary connections for a set of Westminster chimes will be made. The chimes, which will play on each quarter hour through the day, will be installed later, Mr. Moses said last evening.

There will be 60 bells in the carillon, with a range of four octaves. The largest bell will weigh 8000 pounds, and the total of 60 will weigh approximately 40,000 pounds, ranking the set well up among the largest in the country. They will be played automatically and may be heard for two miles.

Mr. Moses said, in announcing his gift, that during a trip last summer to England and Holland he had made a study of carillons and was so impressed that he made a mental picture of a set for Trinity that would be heard in all sections of the city.

RESTRICTIONS OF "GAS" STATIONS IS SOUGHT

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 27 (Special).—A municipal order restricting the issuance of permits for gasoline storage tanks to applicants whose petition is accompanied by the written assent of 66 per cent of the property owners within a radius of 220 yards of the desired site, has been signed by Mayor Harry G. West. The new order tightens the rules governing the erection of the tanks to such an extent that it is believed the increasing number of filling stations at street corners will be checked.

AMPHION CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT

The Amphion Club will give its 104th concert in Memorial Hall, Melrose, tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. The soloist will be Mrs. Rebecca Cutter-Howe of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of E. E. Cutter who, for 25 years, was the conductor of the Amphion Club. The club will also be assisted by E. E. Grant, baritone, and Messrs. Hatch, Cameron, Park and French as a quartet. The club is closing its thirty-fifth season, with an active membership of 70 voices, under the direction of Franklin P. Shumway, president, and Elmer Wilson, conductor.

WOMEN PREPARE MUSIC PAGEANT

More Than 100 to Take Part
in Feature of State Fed-
eration Convention

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., April 27 (Special).—More than 100 clubwomen from various parts of the State will participate in the music pageant which is to feature the annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at the New Ocean House on May 17, 18, and 19. The pageant will depict six episodes in the history of the United States.

Mrs. Robert E. Rogers of Cambridge is the pageant director and Arthur B. Keene of Lynn, serving as musical director, is training a chorus of 100 women and several solo groups.

Of the six episodes in the presentation the Indian period is the first, for which Mrs. Russell Hall of the eighth federation district and Mrs. C. H. Lyman of the twelfth, are working out an Indian ceremonial with Indian love songs. Mrs. Cyrus Dallin, an authority on Indian subjects, is co-operating in this work.

The second group is headed by Mrs. Francis Bagnall of the first district, Mrs. Carleton Rowe of the fifth district and Mrs. Benjamin Derby of the eleventh district, who have created a most interesting colonial episode which will include an unusual minuet with figures of George and Martha Washington, Betsy Ross and others.

Mrs. J. E. Rollins and Mrs. M. Mason, officers of the League of Women for Community Service of Boston, whose members have done extensive research work on Negro music, are working on the Negro episode.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Lincoln and some of the northern and southern army officers will be represented in a scene depicting the Civil War period, which is in charge of Mrs. Fred Austin, second district; Mrs. Lawrence Schaller, ninth district, and Mrs. Walter Perham, tenth district.

The Pioneer episode representing the Covered Wagon period in American history will be presented by groups from the western section of the State in charge of Mrs. Giles Blague, of Springfield, representing the fourteenth and fifteenth districts, and Mrs. Thomas J. Walker of the thirteenth district.

A fitting finale is being arranged to represent the present-day period in which Mrs. Maude Nichols of the sixth district, Mrs. Conrad Gerlach of the fourth district, and Mrs. W. C. Barney of the third district.

WILLIAMS OPENS HALL FOR ART COLLECTIONS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 27 (Special).—Lawrence Hall, remodeled and improved, has been formally opened as Williams College's Art Museum, and all the works of art and collections which have been given to the college during the past 100 years have been gathered and arranged in the display rooms.

Prof. Karl E. Weston of the art department has been in charge of the work and he has procured as the opening exhibit a collection of the paintings of Mrs. Asa H. Norton of the French impressionistic school. Of especial note are the collections of Assyrian bas-reliefs and Chinese paintings.



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CELTIC COLLEGE PLAN IS OPPOSED

Edinburgh Professor Believes Existing Machinery Should Be Strengthened

INVERNESS, Scotland (Special Correspondence)—Professor W. J. Watson of Edinburgh, chief of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, presiding at its annual dinner in Inverness recently said he had been asked to say something about the proposed Gaelic College to be erected by the Iona College of America somewhere within the Highlands. Like everyone else he admitted most heartily the generous intentions of the proposers, but he was of opinion that their purpose would be far better served by utilizing and strengthening the existing machinery. There was not the slightest doubt that the interest of £1,000,000, at least £40,000 a year, if wisely administered, would have an enormous effect in the Highlands both educationally and economically. If he had his say he would immobilize it and not tie it down to a most hazardous project in the shape of a new institution. He would rather advise that it should be kept in as elastic a form as possible so that it might be diverted to helping students, forming summer schools for teachers and others, adding lectureships in Celtic law, literature, and philology, furnishing organizers and lecturers in both the economic and literary sides for the Highlands and islands and encouraging and directing local industries and such objects as might from time to time be approved.

The professor expressed his regret that each successive Gaelic census showed a decline in the number of those who speak Gaelic. For instance, he pointed out, the Gaelic speaking population of Ross and Cromarty would form no very remarkable crowd at one of their first-class football matches, while Argyll, the original home of Gaelic in Scotland had only 25,188 Gaelic speakers.

The decline of Gaelic was bound up with the general decline of the population in the Highlands and the basic fact was that the Highlands under modern conditions were not industrially self-contained, and were becoming more and more dependent on the South, even for the necessities of life which used to be produced at home. As regards Gaelic, however, they had now a better atmosphere and clearer views on the value of the language.

POLITICS DISILLUSION MISS C. PANKHURST

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, co-founder with her mother, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, of the Women's Social and Political Union now known as the "Women's Party," is quoted in a newspaper report of an address she delivered at the Welsh Methodist Chapel in Bridgend, near Manchester, as having expressed herself as disillusioned with politics.

"All women will have votes before long," she is quoted as saying. "Women will be able to rule the men."

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CONGRESS PLANNED ON TEACHING OF ART

Gathering to Be Held in Prague in August, 1928

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—During August, 1928, an international congress is to be held in Prague dealing with the teaching of the arts. The congress will be co-incident with the great national exhibition to be held in that historic city. This is the sixth time that such a conference has been held, and those who were privileged to take part in the previous ones held in London, Dresden and Paris can testify to the fresh inspiration gained by contact with teachers of various nationalities and often of strongly divergent opinions.

During the meetings of the congress, an international exhibition was held, illustrating all phases of teaching from the kindergarten to the most advanced art school. Papers were read on different aspects of the work and these were followed by lively discussions.

In view of the vastness of the exhibitions in the past the organizing committee, which is to limit the exhibition of 1928 is considering the two following subjects:

1. The results of closer union between drawing and handicraft.
2. Art in graphic reproduction—viz: Lithography, colorprinting, photo-engraving and all forms of book illustration, hand-block printing on

textiles, etc. Educational authorities, art associations and schools interested in art education are invited to get into touch with the central committee as soon as possible in order that a worthy contribution may be made from each country.

Full information may be obtained from the organizing secretary, 66 Aberdeen Park, Highway N.

LONELY ISLAND TO BE SURVEYED

Population of St. Kilda Said to Be Just Over 50

GLASGOW (Special Correspondence)—St. Kilda, the lonely island outpost lying about 40 miles due west of North Uist, off the west coast of Scotland, is to be surveyed. The official party will leave Fleetwood soon to examine this group, which consists of four small islands, only one of which is inhabited. Although St. Kilda appears in literature from the very earliest times, no official examination of it has ever been made. The inhabited island has a circumference of about seven miles and an area of about 1200 acres. About 40 acres of very poor soil are planted to potatoes, but the rest of the land is given over for grazing by the islanders' sheep, which are very small compared with mainland breeds, and are bred only for wool, which is not clipped but is hand plucked.

Fishing and the collection of the eggs of sea birds afford the islanders their hard-earned and scanty living.

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JAPANESE SEEK ROMAN FORMS

Government Is Asked to Bring in Necessary Measure—Kana Characters

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)

Backed by 15 prominent members of the Japanese House of Representatives, a memorial has been introduced into the body by Kumpel Matsumoto requesting that a Government bill be drawn to compel the inclusion of Japanese written in Roman characters in the elementary school books.

Efforts for the simplification of the Japanese written language have been gaining momentum for the last several years. Some years ago the principal newspapers agreed to keep no more than 2000 Chinese characters in stock. In addition, many interline their principal articles with kana characters, which are syllabic and only 56 in number, to give the pronunciation. Japanese has no "L" or "V." Moreover, every syllable must be complete, so that in writing words from foreign languages many unnecessary vowels are included. Certain syllables, "ai," "ui," "tu," "fa," "a," "to" and "to," are never used in Japanese, and consequently have no characters. "Christian Science Monitor" for instance, is written in kana syllables as follows: "KI-RI-SU-TA-YA-N SA-I-N-SU MA-NI-TO." This inability to kana to reproduce exactly the hundreds of foreign words which are creeping into the Japanese language is one of the principal arguments for the adoption, even to a limited extent, of the Romanized form.

Naturally, there are arguments against the adoption of Roman characters. The Japanese are used to the Chinese ideographs. They have difficulty in spelling out sentences written even in their own kana. Educated persons in every country are accustomed to read by groups of words, seldom by letters or syllables.

Another major difficulty is the construction of the Japanese language.

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It is composed of thousands of Chinese characters, each conveying an idea rather than a sound. Most of those in common use have two readings. The numerical one, for example, may be either "chi" or "hitsu." Again, the same reading may be used for a number of characters. The dictionary gives 51 different meanings for "ko." These include the words for child, four, silkworm, door, deep colored, strand, tiger, drum, treasury, orphan, empress, marquis, merit, mouth, stork and (peculiarly fitting), endless. Needless to say, many of these characters which are pronounced "ko" are found only in literary works, seldom in ordinary conversation.

DIATOMACEOUS EARTH STRUCK AT THE COAST

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Government engineers who were boring in the bed of the Fraser River, near Queen's, have struck a large body of diatomaceous earth, which is to be developed by a local company commercially. Investigations indicate that this formation extends over a wide area and geologists believe it to be the largest body of the kind in the British Empire.

Several square miles of the material have been discovered and it is believed to be 40 feet in thickness. Trial shipments will be made shortly to test the substance in building operations as an insulator of heat and cold. It will have many uses commercially, according to geologists.

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WELL-EDUCATED BOYS GO TO EAST AFRICA

District Advisers Ready to Help Newcomers

LONDON—A scheme has been inaugurated to encourage and assist the emigration of old secondary school boys to East Africa, with a view to helping them to a useful career, and also to supplying the East African dependencies with a supply of capable settlers. A register of substantial and reliable farmers in Kenya who are willing to take pupils has been compiled.

At the end of 12 months these pupils should have acquired sufficient information and knowledge to enable them either to start farming on their own account or to obtain a paid position.

District advisers are to be appointed who will be willing to assist newcomers with their advice and experience before they start on their own account. The scheme will shortly be extended to other parts of East Africa and it is hoped that the development of these areas will thereby be greatly assisted, while the surplus of population in Britain is being relieved.

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Witness the group illustrated here. Its graceful English contours are covered in Ramee frieze with figures of rose, tan, green, and blue on a tapestry ground. The trimming is Jacquard velour, edged with brass studding. The reversible cushions are genuine Karpenique.

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With the Libraries

The Lohkovic Library at Roudnice, Czechoslovakia

By ELEANOR M. LEDBETTER
Former Chairman of the Committee on Work With Foreign-Born of the American Library Association

ENTERING Czechoslovakia from the north, the first sight of Castle Strechno is one no traveler can forget. Situated high on a promontory around which curves the River Labe (Elbe), Strechno is a magnificent pile. As the railroad follows the windings of the river, one looks up from varying angles at the noble ruin and every glimpse calls forth visions of a brilliant past, of great barons and their retainers, of attacking foes and defending garrisons, of chivalry and romance. It is one of the seven remaining castles of the Lohkovic family, who once owned more land in Bohemia than the Emperor himself. But now Strechno is only a magnificent scene, a monument to bygone centuries.

With most walls and once fortified gates, is a commercial center. Other family castles are equally changed; but Roudnice, the residence castle, built not for defense but for comfort, is still the home of the family and the custodian of its treasures, which include a splendid library.

The devoted archivist, who knows and loves every item in his care, was the Czech tutor of the present generation and discourses upon their qualities as he affectionately exhibits their various miniatures and pictures. The family characteristics can be traced through the long galleries of portraits which include as conspicuous great families of Austria and Spain. The women of the family seem to have had character and ability quite equal to that of the men. Among the most memorable portraits is that of Polyxena, who braved an army, refused to surrender refugees who had fled to her for protection. She did so much for the family fortunes that she might, according to the guide, have qualified as "financ-minister, erste klasse."

Here her little dog reposes in a chair beside her and in her hand she carries a book of devotions, perhaps one of those now exhibited with such just pride in the library.

The picture gallery, the long vistas of rooms furnished with the most exquisite furniture, much of it inlaid with contrasting woods and with mother of pearl, the corridor of armor, and the museum with its ruby glass and its pearl-embroidered altar pieces, prepare the visitor's mind for the treasures of the family library, which contains 100,000 volumes and occupies one wing of the ground floor, in a series of 11 large rooms opening into each other.

Rare Treasures

The family archives occupy rooms by themselves and are arranged with enviable system and order—letters from the fifteenth century, and historic documents with enormous seals and signatures of kings and medieval popes and bishops—a wealth of historic interest only to be glimpsed in a brief visit. For my benefit English connections were brought out, and I saw holograph letters from three of the Georges, all beginning "Dear Cousin," and signed with many flourishes. In the library, rare English books had been laid out for my inspection—antique volumes on parchment-like paper with a Gothic type, and they were displayed for me on the quaintest of reading tables. Five or six shelves are adjusted and pivoted on a circular frame in such a way that a turn of the wheel at the end brings to the front whichever shelf one may wish for the moment—a very practical mechanism for the student in the days when tomes were bulky and ponderous.

Manuscripts from as early as the eighth century, incunabula and early printed books constitute a choice part of this collection. A tenth-century Gospel has a beautifully illuminated title page for each Gospel, bringing together all the emblems associated with each evangelist; a thirteenth-century Latin Bible has an amazing amount of detailed work in initials, ornaments, and miniatures. Moses and the burning bush, the crowning of Esther, and Daniel in the lions' den were as dramatic to the medieval scribe as to the modern illustrator.

Also from the thirteenth century is a lovely Aristotle on animals in gothic characters with elaborate initials on each of which an animal is perched. On the first page is a large beautiful letter O within which Aristotle is reading to a motley group of animals.

A twelfth-century Greek manuscript contains the writings of St. Basil the Great. A fourteenth-century Latin text from Ovid is embellished with full-page brilliantly colored illustrations. A copy of Plato's dialogues, begun in the fourteenth century and finished in the

fifteenth, was bought in Milan for 2000 ducats by a book-loving Lohkovic about the year 1502. The German language is used in a Bible of the fifteenth century and the next century contributed a beautifully executed treatise on chemistry, alchemy, and astronomy!

A Gutenberg Bible of 1462. All these manuscripts are very choice, but the archivist's greatest pride is in an almost matchless Gutenberg Bible of 1462, in two large volumes, perfectly preserved, and strongly bound. Other rich bindings adorn and preserve manuscripts and printed books. A Hebrew Bible in manuscript has a fifteenth century binding completely covered with what the Czechs call "drolleries"—chasing of curious creatures which are neither animals nor men, with a little of the most beautiful of the workmanship are fully adorned and preserved. Two volumes of instructions for his son and had them bound in original designs which are still rich and lovely. Gold clasps, rich tooling, lovely end-papers—all the characteristics of fine workmanship are fully illustrated in great variety, and the person who loves the physical aspects of books can feast himself in the Roudnice library.

I was fascinated with them all, but not to the exclusion of the more modern books which stood in neat rows on the shelves. French, German and Czech in choice editions and systematic arrangement. When I asked to look at the Czech books, then my visit was lifted out of the commonplace into the surprising and delightful. Few foreign visitors know anything of Czech literature—when John Lohkovic there is one. When my questions revealed me as having much interest, considerable appreciation and some knowledge, the delight of the archivist and the attendants knew no bounds, and we had together an hour of wonderful pleasure. First editions and out-of-print titles shared interest with illustrated volumes and unique bindings. The Czech bookbinder always thinks of the contents of the book and chooses his cover material to harmonize with it; so the bindings are regarded as the best of the tales of peasant life, with covers of print like the skirts of the women's costumes, the title-label printed on plain colored cloth neatly pasted on. We reviewed authors and editions, and as we went along the shelves, the visitor's mind for the treasures of the family library, which contains 100,000 volumes and occupies one wing of the ground floor, in a series of 11 large rooms opening into each other.

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ALBERTA PROTESTING DUMPING FOREIGNERS

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—A message has been sent to Robert Forke, Federal Minister of Immigration, from the Alberta Government, strongly protesting against the dumping into this Province of European immigrants who are unfit for work on farms and are of the unskilled laboring class.

The wire sent to Ottawa pointed

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out that these penniless immigrants, who have neither a trade nor any farming experience, are sent to this Province by the Federal Government. As there is a scarcity of the work they are able to perform and as no provision has been made for them upon their arrival, they are immediately in need of charitable support, thus imposing a heavy burden upon the taxpayers.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Luxury of Giving

New York
Special Correspondence
A SECRETARY earning a moderate salary in a large city where living expenses were high, was known to make frequent gifts of flowers to friends and acquaintances, not from her garden (for home to her was a rented sitting room in a skyscraper apartment where there wasn't even enough sun for a window box), but from an expensive florist's. Sometimes it was a bunch of violets, or an armful of tulips, or three or four golden daffodils, or even a single rosebud, chosen with care—depending on the secretary's surplus funds.

Asked by a well-meaning friend how she could afford the luxury of giving so many flowers, the young woman repeated thoughtfully, "The luxury of giving. Luxuries are self-indulgences usually, are they not?" And then she smilingly explained: "Nothing pleases me more than to receive an unexpected gift of flowers. That's why I give them to somebody else. I have the joy of choosing them, of possessing them a few moments, and then the joy of seeing someone else enjoy them. Yes, giving flowers is indeed a luxury."

Then she told how one Easter, while in a small town thousands of miles from her home, she yearned to receive a bouquet of flowers by telegraph from a loved one away back home. It lacked a short time to the florist's closing hour and no flowers had appeared. Then the thought had come to her: "Well, who are you making happy with flowers?" Then she dashed around to the florist's shop and bought two plants, one for a girl friend who also was many miles away from home, and one for the secretary of the Y. W. C. A. where she was stopping, a person who only that morning had treated her inconspicuously. "It was the happiest Easter I can remember," the secretary said.

And then as though this rich experience were not enough, the secretary further confided that another time, just after that, she presented a long-stemmed rose to a young man with a bunch of sweet peas on her birthday, which occurred on a Saturday. On returning to her own room that evening, the secretary found a huge bunch of long-stemmed roses with a note explaining that her friend had accepted an invitation and would be gone nearly a week, and would the secretary please accept these other birthday flowers, which she could not take along? The sweet peas, however, were being worn.

"And so," said the secretary, "my little gift came back to me in fullest measure. I enjoyed the roses that evening, and then had the privilege of giving them to the music committee the next morning for the Sunday services at church."

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Sunset Stories

Mr. Scroggins Samples the Subway

ONLY one thing ever gave Roger P. Scroggins, the venerable Boston Common squirrel, a slight feeling that the world was not all sunlight and song. That thing was the knowledge that the pigeons, sparrows and other feathered friends could go to and fro through the sky without let or hindrance, whereas he could not.

In short, when Mr. Scroggins watched a pigeon soar away over the spire of Park Street Church and into the blue sky away off somewhere, he was wont to murmur to himself, "Oh puhaw!" Not that this feeling ever gained control of him and made him unhappy. Far from it. There was too much going on about him right on the earth for him to be other than blithe and gay. The feeling was always strongest after he had been forced to listen to Florrie, most prominent of Common pigeons, tell of her travels. "Oh, isn't it too bad, Mr. Scroggins, that you couldn't have been with us today," Florrie would say. "We just took a little fly over to Cambridge and hopped about in Harvard Yard. You've never been to Cambridge, have you, Mr. Scroggins. Lovely pecking in Harvard Yard."

This sort of talk was hard to bear. And Mr. Scroggins had been listening to a good deal of it lately. So much so, in fact, that he resolved, on this lovely morning, as he swung gaily along the Common walk that whatever else he might do before it was time to go home for supper he would take a little fly over to Cambridge and hopped about in Harvard Yard. "How shall we start and where do we go?" he said to himself, meaning by "we" just himself—Roger P. Scroggins. He paused at the Mail and watched people come out of that strange big hole in the sidewalk marked "Exit." Near it was another equally large hole marked "Entrance." People went into it, singly, by twos and threes. As Mr. Scroggins watched the two holes, he noticed that the people who went in didn't come out and that those who came out never went in.

"Strange," mused the respectable old squirrel. Then he slapped his cane against his leg. "I know!" he said to himself. "They're traveling! So why shouldn't I?"

Edging nearest to the hole where people went in, a big colored poster caught his sharp eye. "See the World—Travel!" said the poster. "Just what I am going to do," echoed Scroggins. And coming to the edge of the hole, he peered into it. There were stairs, a great broad flight of them. Scroggins started down the stairs. As he went, the light grew shadowy. Strange, wild noises came from below. For a moment he was on the point of turning back into the street, but he thought of Florrie and her trips and journeys and, gripping his cane tightly and jamming his hat more securely on his head, he positively rushed down the rest of the stairs.

Everybody was hurrying into big cars that stood on tracks. So Mr. Scroggins hurried into a car, too. Then bells clanged, wheels ground, doors closed—and the car with Mr.

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829 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
86 Broad Street, Elizabeth
Paterson

Good Houses
Deserve
Good Paint
Hockenjos
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business out of British Columbia ports. Officials most closely in touch with these operations, in fact, believe that the new decision as handed down by Chief Justice Taft, will mean the end of the notorious export business altogether. In any case it will place the gravest obstacles before smugglers and make the task of controlling them much more simple for the United States Authorities. In this way the Supreme Court seems to have accomplished by its decision just about all that the Canadian Parliament could do by amending the Canada Temperance Act to prevent private liquor movement here, as desired by the British Columbia Government.

In brief, the new ruling, as interpreted here, means that a Canadian liquor ship can be seized by the United States at any distance from the American coast, provided a conspiracy to land her cargo can be proved. By following the movement of a liquor ship from here down the coast and then watching her unload her cargo to the small boats which carry it ashore, American authorities can establish conspiracy as outlined in the Taft judgment without difficulty.

Once it has been shown that liquor has been transferred to small boats and shipped ashore the "mother" ship is liable to seizure, no matter how far from shore she may be. Such a condition places enormous new difficulties in the way of liquor ships which formerly were able to cruise about well out to sea and discharge their cargoes with impunity.

In addition to the new legal ruling, the British Columbia export ring has suffered serious reverses in the seizure of its ships by the United States. Losses incurred in this way are estimated by provincial government officials here at close to \$1,000,000.

Watching Auto Laundry
118 Watchung Ave., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
At Watchung Plaza
Cars Washed by Latest Improved
ACME METHOD
No steam used. Also Motors Cleaned.
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Specializing in
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Permanent Waving
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Lingerie, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs
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Washington Florist
569 Broad St. Phone Mitchell 0611-4-3
Flowers sent by telegraph to all cities.
Only address "Washington Florist" NEWARK, N. J.

White House Coffee Shop
FLORENCE B. MCKIRGAN
WEEK DAYS
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
SUNDAYS
DINNER—TEA—SUPPER
47 Park St. Montclair Tel. 2252

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Incorporated
Window Shades
and Awnings
345 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 6108

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The Shop of Individuality
Dresses for All Occasions
SPORT—DINNER—DANCE
461 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. 2505

MONTCLAIR FEED & FUEL CO.
BEST QUALITY ANTHRACITE MINED
HAY—CEMENT
GRAIN—FERTILIZER
MONTCLAIR 8300-8301 19 GROVE STREET
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Watchung Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co.
Real Estate Titles Guaranteed.
Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
First Mortgages for Sale to Investors.
Guaranteed Participation Certificates in First Mortgages for sale in multiples of \$100.
19 South Waller Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
Telephone 1888

MONTCLAIR
N. J. 6350
Massman
FLORAL ARTISTS
ESTABLISHED 1888

Bank by Mail
And allow your money to earn 4% per annum
in our Thrift Department
ALL MAIL DEPOSITS PROMPTLY ACKNOWLEDGED.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
REQUIREMENTS OF NON-RESIDENT DEPOSITORS.
BANK OF MONTCLAIR
Montclair's Bank of Personal Service.
ESTABLISHED 1899
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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ONE STAGE R. F. SUPER USEFUL IN BIG CITIES

Chicago Tests Show Ability
to Bring in Distance
Through Locals

This is the second of two articles by H. R. Arnold of Chicago, telling how to build a powerful super using one stage of tuned R. F. ahead of the eight regular tubes. The first article was published April 20.

It will be noted that the new 652 "B" eliminator and a socket power "A" unit have been included in the list of parts. This will serve as a guide to those as yet unacquainted with these two particular makes. Both have been tried, and are now used, by the writer and meet all of one's requirements. We would like to go into detail concerning the accessories, as they too often cause regrets to be felt when the set itself is a most excellent one.

Suffice to say, however, that the old way of having separate batteries, a hydrometer somewhere else with chances of acid spilling always a possibility, and the charger in another place, is quite a bit different from having the charger and hydrometer built integral with the battery, and the whole housed in a pyrex glass container. Just a word about the 652 "B" eliminator. This new model uses the glow tube to keep the output voltage constant, the writer having checked the manufacturer's claims and in his own tests finds that the voltage variation with load and without load is not over 10 per cent.

The builder of the set should also be cautioned concerning the use of two other accessories of importance, namely the speaker and loop. By direct comparison on same set the Trimm Type 11 cone was found not only very well suited to this set but was preferred by the writer to either the Radiola cone or the W. E. 540-A.W.

The selection of loop is not quite so important; nevertheless, sufficient attention to its characteristics is often lacking and to the detriment of performance on the point of sensitivity. The writer has used the con-

Local	Wavelength Meters	Power Watts
KYU	132	5000
WCPD	145	1000
WQJ	148	1000
WCRW	148	1000
WBBB	150	1000
WHFC	155	500
WBBB	155	1000
WIBO	155	5000

sole model of the Mathieson make for other excellent it.

The box above giving local stations about two years ago and knows of no change in their wavelengths and the wavelengths of distant stations on either side which were brought in while the locals were on gives some idea as to the selectivity of this set.

Sensitivity: The writer has kept a log of all stations heard, the total now being 321 (this is a count of stations now on air, and does not include those heard, but subsequently deleted from the broadcast list). This is a total not easily accomplished here in this area for a super. Twenty-four of these were west of the Rockies and 29 were calls from DX outside the United States.

Tone Quality: A set, using this same circuit design, was placed in the hands of two members of the Apollo Club, one of Chicago's oldest musical organizations, under the direction of Mr. Harrison Wilde, the two parties in question having been members since the early 90's. Their ignorance of radio may be profound, but they do know good music and good reproduction of music when it is heard by them. After using the set for a period of several months they declared it to have the best tone quality of any set they had yet listened to. This gives to the reader some idea as to tone quality which can reasonably be expected.

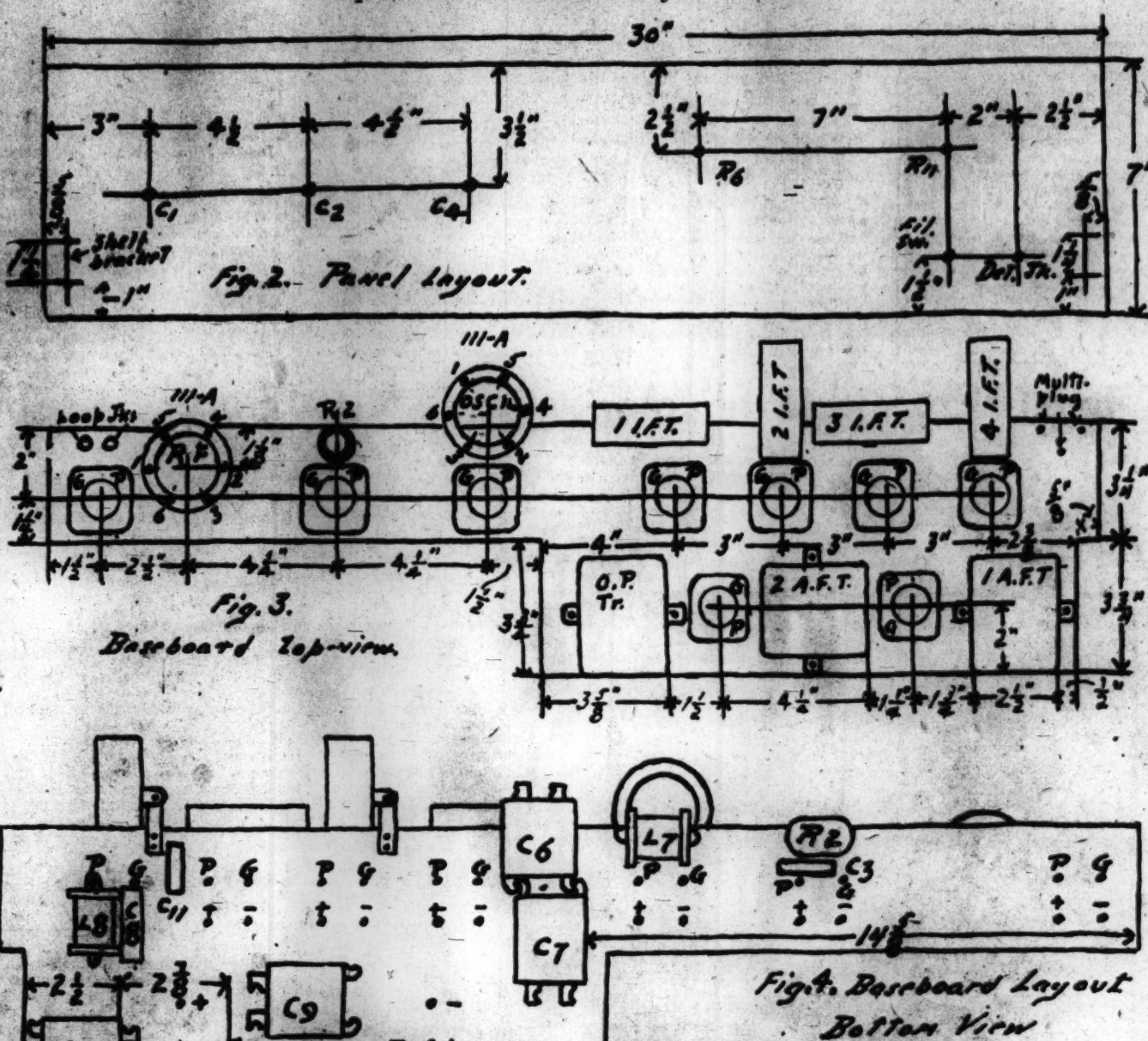
- Parts to Use
- 1 Muselman 5 PD tube (2nd det.)
 - 1 Muselman 5 VAX tube.
 - 1 Cunningham 71 tube (2nd AF).
 - 1 Celeron panel 30" x 24" x 1/2".
 - 1 Celeron base panel, 30" x 24" x 1/2".
 - 1 pr. Benjamin shelf brackets.
 - 1 Benjamin universal tube sockets.
 - 1 Samson S.I.P. 5000 mfd. condensers, C1, C2, C3.
 - 1 Marco dial.
 - 1 Samson No. 85 choke coil L7.
 - 1 Samson No. 125 choke coil L8.
 - 1 Samson No. 25 A.F. choke L9.
 - 1 Charolast R10.
 - 1 Victor No. 170 L.F.A.
 - 1 Bradley-Jack "Radio" cello.
 - 1 Jones multiplex.
 - 1 Silver Marshall 111-A coils L1, L2, L3, L4, L5.
 - 1 Silver Marshall 515 coil socket.
 - 1 Silver Marshall No. 220 A.P.T.
 - 1 Silver Marshall No. 221 output transformer.
 - 1 Silver Marshall No. 652 "reservoir" B eliminator.
 - 1 Mathieson Sandberg console loop.
 - 1 Trimm No. 11 cone speaker.
 - 1 Carter No. 4 Jack.
 - 1 Carter Imp. battery switch.
 - 1 Carter R10 No. 4 fixed resistors R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10.
 - 1 Carter R10 No. 3 fixed resistor R11.
 - 1 Carter Imp. 400-ohm potentiometer R6.
 - 1 Carter Imp. Jacks (for loop).
 - 1 Sangamo .00025 mfd. condenser C3.
 - 1 Sangamo .005 mfd. condensers C5, C11.
 - 1 Sangamo 1 mfd. condensers C8, C7, C10.
 - 1 Sangamo .002 mfd. condenser C8.
 - 1 Carter No. 22 HI-Pot R11.
 - 1 Vesta 50 amp socket-power "A" unit.
 - 100 feet Belden Coloumbier hookup wire and 100 soldering iron.
 - 1 Aluminum shielding, No. 24 gauge.

Radio Program Notes

A cordial invitation to step right up and meet your new radio chief is extended to the great listening public. This little reception takes place Saturday night from 10 to 11 o'clock eastern daylight saving time. The course is not to be taken literally. He steps up to the microphone and you step up to your loudspeaker, then follows an ethereal handshake and you have had just as interesting a time as lots of people do at most official receptions.

Seriously speaking, Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., retired, chairman of the new set.

Super Constructional Layout Details



The Above Three Diagrams Give the Necessary Details Regarding the Drilling of the Panel and Subpanel and the Laying Out of the Various Parts. The Circuit Was Given in the Article Preceding This One.

Distance From Receiver	Wavelengths Distant Stations
8 miles	545 and 526
14 miles	441 and 454
14 miles	380 and 416
2 blocks	380
2 miles	255
2 miles	255
1 mile	225

Radio Commission, will make his first address to the radio public on this occasion, that is, the first address since his appointment to this new position. The actual affair at which he will speak will be "Radio Night" at the National Press Club in Washington. Many of the more important chain stations are expected to be "in" on this.

Official welcome to WBAL as the newest member of the Blue Network will be extended by the National Broadcasting Company Sunday evening, this being the first broadcast by this excellent station of a chain program. Most stations in the United States need the chain programs to tone up their broadcasting, but WBAL should certainly not be listed in this group. This station has had a standard of program entertainment which we believe has not been exceeded by any independent station and seldom equaled by many chain stations. With these extra facilities it ought to assume a premier place among the stations in the United States.

Rosal Varady, noted woman cellist, will be the featured artist on an excellent musical program to be radio-

cast by WTIC Friday night. This will be under the auspices of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

No longer will the excuse that "I had no way of finding out the right time" be permitted, in circles where there are good radio sets (and in these days one wonders if there are any circles where good receivers do not exist). When the telephone companies stopped giving out the correct time, many a well-meaning but misbehaving watch was allowed to run wild with only an occasional street clock to check it.

Radio then came along with the 10 o'clock time signals, but when more important things for which advertisers paid actual money were feeling the ether urge even the poor old time signals faded into obscurity in most instances. Now, however, two watch and clock companies, realizing the advertising value as well as the possible service to be rendered by correct time radiocasts have arranged correct time checks from chain stations.

Howard correct time is radiocast each weekday night at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, through Stations WEA, WEEL, WJAR, WGY, WTAM, WWJ, WGN, WOC, WTIC, WFI, WSAI, WCAE, WCC, and KSD, while the Longines Watch Company gives nightly announcements at 7 and 10 o'clock p. m., eastern daylight saving time through stations WBZA, WBZ, KDKA, WBAL, and KYW.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Talk on American Forestry.
6:15 Lenox Ensemble.
6:20 Newspaper talk.
6:30 Radio Nature League.
6:35 WJZ, banyo duets and songs.
6:38 Amati Quartet, presenting Harold Mannis, first violin; Fred Kuhlberg, second violin; Herbert Hamberg, cello; Fred Buck, piano.
6:40 WJZ concert program.
6:45 WJZ "Radio" cello.
6:50 Lenox Ensemble.
6:55 Weather.

10:30 a. m.—Stellar organ recital by Birger Peterson.
10:45 Radio Chef and Householder.
11:10 Continuation of organ recital.
11:20 WJZ, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)
11:25 a. m.—News.
11:30 Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs.
11:35 "Klansky" Bozz.
11:40 From WJZ Main Studio
6:25 Positions wanted report.
6:35 Stock market and business news.
6:45 Highway Bulletin from the Boston Automobile Club.
6:45 a. m.—Big Brother Club; Light-house news exchange; The Handy Jacks.
7:00 Monday Hour, featuring the Copley Players.
8:00 Gertrude Tingling, mezzo-soprano; Marie Fatten Weaver, cello.
8:05 WEAF Saxophone Octet.
8:10 WEAF "Troughdour".
8:15 Dr. Mitchell Self, tenor; Henry Gideon, pianist.
8:20 Radio Four of Boston.
8:25 Musical program.
8:30 WJZ, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)
8:35 a. m.—"Happy" Stanley and Bert Nickerson.
8:40 Popular selections by Jack Fay and Rose Golden.
8:45 News.
8:50 Theatrical hour.
8:55 Day in finance.
9:00 Live stock and meat report.
9:05 Krazy Kat Kiddies Klub.
9:10 Dinner dance, direction Jacques Lenar.
9:15 Correct time.
9:20 Movie news.
9:25 Continuation dinner dance.
9:30 Baseball scores.
9:35 Baritone solo.
9:40 Lady of the Ivory.
9:45 Newspaper talk.
9:50 Mary E. Barry, xylophonist; Grace Kennedy, soprano, and pianist.
9:55 One act play "The Queen's Messenger" by WJZ Players.
10:00 The Rival Rammers.
10:05 Musical program.
10:10 News.
10:15 News music, direction Ruby Newman.
10:20 Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—WJZAC Women's Club: Bible reading, the Rev. Philip M. Bissell, Universalist Church, Grove Hall, Boston; Helen Studinski, violin; Max Black Wells, contralto; "Brightening Up the Home" by J. D. Mitchell; "Refrigeration" Marjorie Mills Jr.; Jean Sargent.
11:30 News.
11:35 Time and weather.
11:40 Shepard Colonial Luncheon concert, direction Edward Rosenwald.
11:45 p. m.—Noon service from King's.
11:50 Shepard Colonial Luncheon Concert.
1:30 News.
1:35 Luncheon concert.
1:40 From Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. New York Yankees.
WASH, Boston, Mass. (300 Meters)
6:05 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Shopping news.

12:40 p. m.—Boston farmers' produce market report.
2:30 "Joe" Herman and his orchestra.
3:00 John Pary and Jack Goldman, harmonica.
3:15 Mrs. William Blatt, good cheer reading.
3:30 Morris Komins and his orchestra.
WBET, Boston, Mass. (395 Meters)
7 p. m.—Events of the day and baseball scores.
7:10 Brady's orchestra.
7:40 Wallace Sidman, base; Miss Bradley, cello; Fred Buck, piano.
7:50 Talk on American Forest Week.
8:00 Julia Amolsky, pianist.
8:15 Dr. Mitchell Self, tenor; Henry Gideon, pianist.
8:20 Radio Four of Boston.
8:25 Musical program.
WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
1:30 p. m.—The Melody Man.
1:35 Ernie Golden and his orchestra.
1:40 "Home Agreement".
1:45 Ernie Golden and his orchestra.
1:50 Jimmy Carr and his Castilian Royal orchestra.
1:55 Musical Extravaganza.
2:00 Music from Columbia Park.
2:05 Polish hour of music and song.
2:10 The Everglades Sylvanians Orchestra.
2:15 Clayton-Jackson-Durante Enterprises.
2:20 Salton Royal Orchestra and Tommy Lyman.
WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Kennedy.
7:35 United States Army Band.
8:00 Banjo and song.

Belvidere Shop
M. E. & M. N. FELTY
Millinery and Dresses
1105 North Third Street
HARRISBURG, PA.
Bristle Goods of Quality
EVERY BRUSH GUARANTEED
GEORGE A. GORGAS
DRUG COMPANY
16 No. Third Street, Penn Harris Hotel
Pennsylvania Railroad Station
1306 North Street
HARRISBURG, PA.
Rialto Hat Shop
1119 STATE ST.
ERIE, PA.
Style, Quality and
Price to meet your
need.
RUTH K. PARROS

WASH, Boston, Mass. (300 Meters)
6:05 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Shopping news.

WBSO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (445 Meters)
6 p. m.—Talk on business conditions.
12 Address by Dr. Henry Hallam Saunders. Scripture reading: poetry recital.
WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
8 Musical selections.
8:30 From WEAF.
8:35 Bancroft dance orchestra.
WJAR, Providence, R. I. (485 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Ray Walsh and his orchestra.
7:30 "Better Homes Week" talk.
7:35 From WEAF.
9:05 William J. McKenna, baritone; Gladys Smith, accompanist.
9:30 From WEAF.
WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (475 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Travelers' symphonic ensemble and soloists.
WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (395 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Dinner music.
8:40 Recital.
10 From WGY.
WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Maxine dance orchestra.
8:30 Winger's Crescent Park Entertainers, featuring old-time dances.
8:30 Winifred Miller, contralto; Robert Hufstader.
9 From WEAF.
11:05 Earl Carpenter and his orchestra.
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (389 Meters)
7:45 a. m.—From WEAF.
8 Remington Band, Edwin L. Daniels, conductor.
9 From WJZ.
10 Studio program.
10:30 From WEAF.
WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Conservation program.
7:45 Carlton Terrace dance orchestra.
8:45 West of the Great Divide.
8:50 Scarboche presents a WABC playlet.
9:30 WABC Quartet.
10:01 Harold Leonard and his orchestra.
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

In Defense of the Constitution?

A Review by W. Y. ELLIOTT, Harvard University

The Vanishing Rights of the States, by James M. Smith. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$1.50.

ACCORDING to Mr. Beck's Introduction, "This monograph is not a lawyer's brief. Its subject rises above the interests of any individual or party."

With all deference, anything that Mr. Beck writes on the American Constitution is likely to have all the virtues, and perhaps some of the defects as well, of a lawyer's brief. However popular or oratorical the style may be, the essential conservatism of the men of the robe who have been entrusted with the expounding of the Constitution appears through all the powerful array of precedents and logic which he has here aimed at the latest "usurpation" of the Senate—the exclusion of a member duly accredited to it so far as legal forms are concerned.

A necessary division ought to be observed in any treatment of the far-reaching issues raised by the Senate's exclusion of Mr. Smith of Illinois (pending when this book was written): one ought to examine the constitutional significance of the Senate's action—and this Mr. Beck has done with great learning. One ought also, however, to do justice to the entire context of that act, and to the extra-legal aspects of the question raised. It may be said that the exclusion is a dangerous constitutional precedent from the purely legalistic viewpoint. The men of the law are generally right in insisting that a settled rule is safer as a vehicle of justice in the long run than is any pragmatic insistence that the individual case must be considered on its own merits alone. On the other hand it is fair to take notice that the settled rule here faced with a real difficulty which may demand a consistently new application of the rule.

Four Grounds
Mr. Beck's case against interpreting the clause of the Constitution, "Each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members . . ."

"and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member . . ." (Article I, Section 5), so as to disqualify by a majority or to expel by a two-thirds vote, either Mr. Vare of Pennsylvania or Mr. Smith of Illinois, rests upon four essential grounds:

(1) The Constitution should be interpreted today as it was intended by the men who wrote it. An examination of the proceedings in the Convention of 1787 shows that the meaning of election returns and qualifications was meant only to enforce the formal provisions as to age and residence. It was so interpreted in the exclusion of Gallatin in 1794. Senators were regarded as to some degree the ambassadors of the states which they represented. Expulsion was rightly regarded as so serious a matter as to require a two-thirds majority, and should be interpreted in the light of the almost contemporary and justly famous Wilkes case in England, i. e., as not implying the right to expel on moral grounds.

(2) The undoubtedly constitutional power of Congress to pass laws regulating federal elections, in which tend to primary elections, in which part of the alleged frauds and the excessive use of campaign funds occurred. This was established by the Supreme Court in the Newberry decision. In any case, Mr. Beck's state or federal, actually existed that could jeopardize the validity of the final election of Mr. Vare or of Mr. Smith.

(3) Certificates of election duly provided by the Governors of the States concerned are adequate at least to seat a member who has met the formal qualifications for membership as to age and residence. They are prima facie evidence of the validity of the election and subsequent efforts must be aimed at expulsion (which requires a two-thirds vote).

(4) Fraudulent elections are those in which a sufficient amount of fraud can be established to show that the issue of the election depended upon the frauds proved. The Senate might reduce the action of the State in declaring the election valid. It might vacate the seat even after a temporary acceptance of the disputed credentials. But it cannot refuse the seat during such a trial any more than it can seat a senator who is appointed by the Governor to fill out a term; nor can it expel a senator for acts committed prior to his election to office.

Reasoning Excellent
Mr. Beck's legal reasoning is excellent and his precedents well marshaled. But what, one may ask, is behind this senatorial usurpation? What are the actual evils which the Senate attempted to reach in excluding Mr. Smith of Illinois? The facts, the context of the particular case, Mr. Beck treats as irrelevant so long as they do not disturb the legal fundamentals which he has laid down.

Any indeed, from the formal point of view, they do not impinge upon his fundamentals. The Reed investigation has not been able up to date to establish a sufficient amount of fraud to invalidate either election legally, although the inquiries are as yet incomplete and although it did turn up in Pennsylvania, despite the most truculent resistance, "zero divisions" in which Mr. Wilson (the Democratic candidate) was credited with precisely no votes at all.

In the matter of the primary elections, too, it is impossible to establish that the campaign funds were illegal, although the admitted contribution of Mr. Smith of upward of \$100,000 to the fund of a candidate from whom his traction interests were in a position to utilize past and future favors has an unpleasant moral odor. Large campaign funds are a modern necessity to successful senatorial candidates in both primary and final elections. The direct primary in large states is regarded with skepticism by many observers on that account—probably unjustly in

view of the alternatives. But the source of these funds is a matter of great importance.

Senator Gould

The fact that Mr. Smith of Illinois had been elected as senator from that State was the manifest reason for the Governor's act in appointing him to the Senate. To seat him for this session would have involved, the Senate debates brought out, not only adding his vote to the organization strength of the Senate, but also the embarrassment of judging a colleague, not an outsider, when next he presented his credentials.

This is the context and these are the arguments advanced by those who oppose the seating of Mr. Vare and Mr. Smith. In the case of Mr. Gould of Maine, the Senate Committee advocated letting bygones be bygones, particularly as the alleged bribery of a Canadian provincial official was of a most doubtful sort. Mr. Gould is now Senator from Maine. He was elected against the smashing majority which he won would have been to substitute the moral judgment of the Senate as to his qualifications for the moral judgment of the people of Maine who elected him—a case in which Mr. Beck's argument is perfectly correct. It is the right of the State to name its own representatives would have been usurped and denied by the Senate.

Different Cases

But no one had suggested that there had been either fraud in the election of Senator Gould or contributions which it would be politically compromising to accept. The State of Maine controls expenditures only in the primary elections. Does his case (which Mr. Beck has not considered except in the abstract) properly go with that of Mr. Smith and Mr. Vare, in which the Senate is apparently asserting the right to exclude a member until after a full trial of the election has taken place? It seems to me that the two sets of cases are quite different. If the Senate had excluded Mr. Gould by the vote of a mere majority it would have extended the meaning of "qualifications" as Mr. Beck fears. Even its investigation into Mr. Gould's previous conduct probably sets up a dangerous presumption that it might have excluded him had its findings been different.

In the cases of Mr. Smith and Mr. Vare, the former of which has already established a precedent, action by the Senate to exclude is explained as merely preventing a member whose seat is challenged from becoming a part of the body which is to try him, prior to the determination of the issue. It is undoubtedly true that such exclusion by a mere majority is more susceptible than is the right of expulsion to the perversions of partisanship.

Reconstruction Days

In the long run Mr. Beck is probably right in this case, as in the lawyer's view of the issue so far as

the exclusion of Mr. Smith was concerned in the short session. The Reconstruction period furnished evidence enough that the Federal Legislature may be dominated by partisan motives wherever a bare majority is concerned. Mr. Smith came with the certificate of the Governor and by the Governor's appointment. He fulfilled the constitutional qualifications for office—whatever may have been his relations with Mr. Insull. The proper time to judge the validity of his election would have been at the beginning of his elective term, when he, along with Mr. Vare, presented his certificate of election. Then the Senate might quite properly act as judge of the validity of the elections.

Ought it to establish the precedent of excluding a Senator-elect where substantial fraud can be proved, even though that fraud may not be shown to have decided the issue? The lawyer's view is, "No." But might it not have a very wholesome effect upon the character of elections in such states as Pennsylvania and Illinois if such a precedent were established? It would not be entirely a precedent, as witness the whole series of exclusions from Congress of Southern members during the Reconstruction period, some of them duly qualified but elected through intimidation of the Negro freedmen. As for exclusion on "moral" grounds, there is the well-known case of the expulsion of a Congressman from Utah in 1900 because he possessed a plurality of wives.

Overlooks Growth

Mr. Beck's assumption that the Constitution ought to mean today what it meant in the beginning simply overlooks the growth of the conventions of the Constitution—the usages which have become an integral part of its operation. The electoral college does not function as it was meant to, and occasionally the customs of the Constitution themselves change—as witness the Senate's refusal to confirm the appointment of Mr. Warren to a Cabinet post.

It is at least arguable that the power of exclusion for fraudulent elections where fraud is manifestly a widespread part of the tactics of the dominant political machine is necessary to purify our political life. Mr. Beck himself appears to be very little concerned with the fact that the representatives of "corrupt but contented" states may be the deciding factor in the tone of the political life of the Nation. It seems to be idle to expect salvation from within these states without applying pressure from without them—in the light of their political history.

If this means that the rights of the states are vanishing, it may also mean the decline of the rights of the Nation as coming into existence. Here, as in other cases where the failure or the impossibility of state control affects the entire body politic, recourse to national control may be necessary. In this case, as in others, national control need only be

negative. It need only insist that

wholesome fraud, where it can be definitely established, shall vitiate the claim of any candidate in whose interest it has been perpetrated.

One other constitutional point has arisen, since Mr. Beck wrote, that is relevant to the control by Congress of campaign expenditures in the primaries, previously held by the Supreme Court (in the Newberry case) to be unconstitutional. Justice Holmes' decision in the last session of the Supreme Court that the Fourteenth Amendment extended to preventing a State (in this case Texas) from denying the vote to Negroes even in the primaries was thought by many commentators to open the way for a revision of the Newberry decision. A careful scrutiny of the Texas case, however, fails to show anything that would extend federal power over the primaries by positive legislation.

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earlier story in order to understand the later one, but it is certain that those who have read "Mitch Miller" will be in the most appreciative mood for "Kit O'Brien." When "Mitch Miller" came out in 1920, Edgar Lee Masters was hailed as the Mark Twain of the San Francisco. It was not merely because Mitch and his boy companions were inspired in their escapades by a zeal to repeat the exploits of Tom Sawyer. Less boyish than Mark Twain's book, it is saturated with the same sunny companionableness, the same understanding that a boy can be at the same time wayward and sound, the same effect of being not fiction but autobiography. Some readers went so far as to call it the best story of a boy since "Tom Sawyer."

Mellow Tone

Perhaps "Kit O'Brien" cannot replace "Mitch Miller" in the affections of such enthusiasts, but it has a mellow tone. Propagandistic it still is, and full of protest against the law's abuses, but it does not share the acid tone of the epilogue of "Mitch Miller," in which, you remember, Skeeters Kirby, the narrator, 30 years later says he has found nothing in the world to make it worth while for a boy to grow up.

Edgar Lee Masters is always concerned about some reform. He is bent on arraignment society, but in "Kit O'Brien," he does it with an unprecedented gentleness. In his preface he says, "Wherever there is expressed here any criticism of the characters placed upon the stage of Petersburg, or upon the civilization portrayed as belonging to it, I ask the reader to shift his imagination to the American small town in general, and not to Petersburg in literal.

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"Seein' Things Right"

Kit O'Brien, by Edgar Lee Masters. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.50.

IN "KIT O'BRIEN" Edgar Lee Masters has returned to the subject and the manner of that most fortunate of all his achievements, "Mitch Miller." Like "Mitch Miller," "Kit O'Brien" is a novel written as if told by a boy, but intended for adults. In a way, it is a sequel. It is laid in the same town, Petersburg on the San Francisco, and it tells what happened to some of Mitch's boy contemporaries, George Helgold, Charley King and especially Kit O'Brien. Kit himself is the spokesman throughout.

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THE HOME FORUM

Certain Dogs in English Literature

TO THOSE who are curious in the investigation of books, the subject of literary animals presents some interesting features. Perhaps "animals in literature" is the sounder phrase, since it avoids possible confusion with trained horses or educated pigs who appear out of the blue in the pages of fiction, animals who deserve some individual attention. The field is of course a limited one. We do not include the manifold friends of Aesop, who exist to point a moral rather than to adorn a tale. We should also disregard the "Bentley" of the Middle Ages, who were met romantically and sophisticated descendants of Aesop's contingent. What concerns us for the moment is the animal (with two or more legs) who comes incidentally into a book, a literary animal because the author cannot keep him out; whom it is a privilege to know, and a pleasure to remember.

The dog lover will perhaps recall that wonderful vignette in the *Odyssey* where the old hunting dog Argos remembers his master whom everyone else had forgotten. He will play with the fancy that Shakespeare was a lover of animals. How otherwise should we have the fine enthusiastic passage in the *Midsommer Night's Dream* where Duke Theseus, the out-of-dreams man, describes his hounds—

A cry more tuneable
Was never heard, nor cheered
With horn,
In Crete, in Sparta, nor in Thessaly.

His Prince Hal can "with the world with noble horsemanship." Launce's dog must have been personally known to the dramatist before he wandered into the play.

Of Scott it is hardly necessary to speak; in every one of his poems and novels a dog or a horse is to be found, or several of each—gets in as of right. The dogs, in especial, are drawn with a loving touch; Fanny, Bessie, Stumby, and all the rest of them. When Irving met Scott on the hill outside Abbotsford, the rough and jovial greeting of Sir Walter's companions was a little disconcerting to

the young American. There seem to have been, in Irving's estimation, too many dogs; they paid him too much attention. But, after all, they, like their master, were only doing their best to make him welcome.

Wordsworth looks at animals from the outside. He accepted them all as necessary features of the landscape, like the sheep of his own Cumberland, or—in the case of Michael, for instance—more adjuncts to that greater creature, a man. Yet even he cannot resist the faithful watchdog standing guard "on the steep side of the mighty Helvellyn." Cowper, on the other hand, writes with sympathy and understanding:

Shaggy and lean and shrewd, with pointed ears,
With tall cropped short, half lurcher and half cur,
His dog attends him. Close behind his heel
Now creeps he slow, and now with many a frisk,
Wide scampering, snatches up the drifted snow
With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout;
Then shakes his powdered coat, and barks for joy.

Dickens's deep concern with human nature extended more than once to include these interesting companions. In *Barnaby Rudge* the raven Grip plays a part of considerable importance and certainly of much interest. This famous bird, the novelist tells us, "is a compound of two great originals, of whom I was, at different times, the proud possessor." Of the first he says:

"He slept in a stable—generally on horseback—and so terrified a Newfoundland dog by his preternatural sagacity that he has been known, by the mere superiority of his genius, to walk off with the dog's dinner from before his face."

"Once I met him, about half a mile from my house, walking down the middle of a public street, attended by a pretty large crowd, and spontaneously exhibiting the whole of his accomplishments. His gravity under these trying circumstances I can never forget, nor the extraordinary gallantry with which, refusing to be brought home, he defended himself behind a pump until overpowered by numbers."

The little spaniel Gyp, in David Copperfield, is sketched lightly but sufficiently, and adds just the touch needed to complete the pretty love story of Dora. It is said that the description of the tiny "Toby dog" in the *Old Curiosity Shop* led to the wide adoption of living dogs in England. He takes his place easily and consistently in the best of us, also the canine troupe of Jerry the Stroller—"four very dismal dogs, who came pattering in one after the other headed by an old bandy dog of particularly mournful aspect, who, stopping when the last of his followers came into the story, he stood erect, looking round at his companions, who immediately stood upon their hind legs in a grave and melancholy row." The old dog is in disgrace, and has to play the organ while the others eat. He ground hard at the organ sometimes in quick time, sometimes in slow, but never leaving off for an instant. When the knives and forks rattled very much, or any of his fellows got an unusually large piece of fat, he accompanied the music with a short howl, but immediately checked it on his master's looking round.

Do many know the two poems written by Matthew Arnold to dogs that he had loved? They reveal an attractive side of the man's character. Ruskin has placed on record his admiration for the "noble dog" who came into a story that "serves to be better known—Castle Blair—frankly admitting that the animal appeals to him quite as much as the human characters. Macaulay, to the contrary, numbered among his many pronounced opinions a rooted objection to dogs. "I have," he wrote in his journal, "that people of sense should find any pleasure in being accompanied by a beast who is always spoiling conversation." In another place he expresses disgust with a "sociable cur" who embarrassed him by joyous canine attention, and howed dismally when the gate was selfishly shut in his face. Macaulay felicitates himself upon his escape, but I fear our sympathies remain with the dog.

Kipling's two Jungle Books belong in a different category from the type we are discussing. They are "animal-books," of remarkable literary quality. But he has a later story, which falls distinctly within our limitations: *Garm—A Hostage*. Garm has not had full justice done him. As a study of the species he is a masterpiece, the center of a good yarn, a pure delight. Anyone who has even a bowing acquaintance with dogs must appreciate the truth of the description of Garm running behind the wagon: "The bull was plunging along in the dust, fifty yards behind, rolling in his run, and smiling as bull-terriers will." There is sound truth, too, in another passage: "A man who cares for dogs is one thing, but a man who loves dogs is quite another. . . . A dog with whom one lives alone for a least six months in the year; a free thing, tied to you so strictly by love that without you he will not stir or exercise; . . . who knows your moods before you know them yourself, is not a dog under any ruling."

Understanding is sometimes better than kindness, which is apt to sink into mere sentimentality. So we have the well-meant but pathetically misleading stories of queer half-human creatures, wild and tame, who live in a subterranean world of their own. One needs to be rational about these things; and a means to sympathy and understanding is found in the good books of men who love all dumb creatures, but who realize their place in the scheme of things. It is not given to many to picture animals in terms of high and temperate literary art. Those who have done so know whereof they speak, and preserve a sense of proportion which makes all the more effective the kindly picture and the understanding touch.

The Explorer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He who holds fast to one enduring dream—
Letting its beauty thrill his eager heart,
Living his days in a strange world, apart,
Strengthened and fed by Hope's stern glow,
Treads the far heights that to his comrades seem
Vast and remote. His flying fancies dart
To the wide stretches where great
Visions deep-rooted in his golden dream.

Are these "new worlds" he looks upon, at last?
These lonely lands that men have never trod?
Vast, unexplored, measured by no mute rod?
Forgotten all the scoffing of the Past,
The ridicule—in this new scene so vast
All bears the mighty signature of God!

ELIZABETH G. R. YOUNG.

Rocky Mountain Hay

In little depressions between low brown hills, in wide areas between high plateaus or in pleasant valleys of the picturesque blue mountains, one comes suddenly upon fields of tall tangled grasses which wave like a green sea in the springtime. Far up among the high Rocky Mountains, these little parks, bordered by pine and spruce trees, open out vistas of great beauty with the glint of silver and the green of tasseled grasses, the sky blue of the wild iris, and the delicate lavender shade of the wide beds of columbine nodding on long slender stems.

These natural meadows and fields which have never been plowed are watered by the melted snow from the higher ranges and grow lush and sweet, forming the wild hay for the sheep and cattle. Sometimes these high pastures are cropped close during the summer months, but often the rancher saves a field to cut and stack for his winter's feed.

When the leaves of the wild plum thickets are turning red and begin to crackle in the soft fall breeze and the Oregon grapes on the foothills start to show the first brilliant tints of autumn, the rancher decides it is time to cut the field of wild hay, and he and his men, with their teams of light-colored horses, are swayed by the wind.

Early on a clear morning when the red-winged blackbirds are beginning to flock in a dark, noisy clatter, and a few meadow larks still linger in the grass, the men, with their teams of light-colored horses, are swayed by the wind.

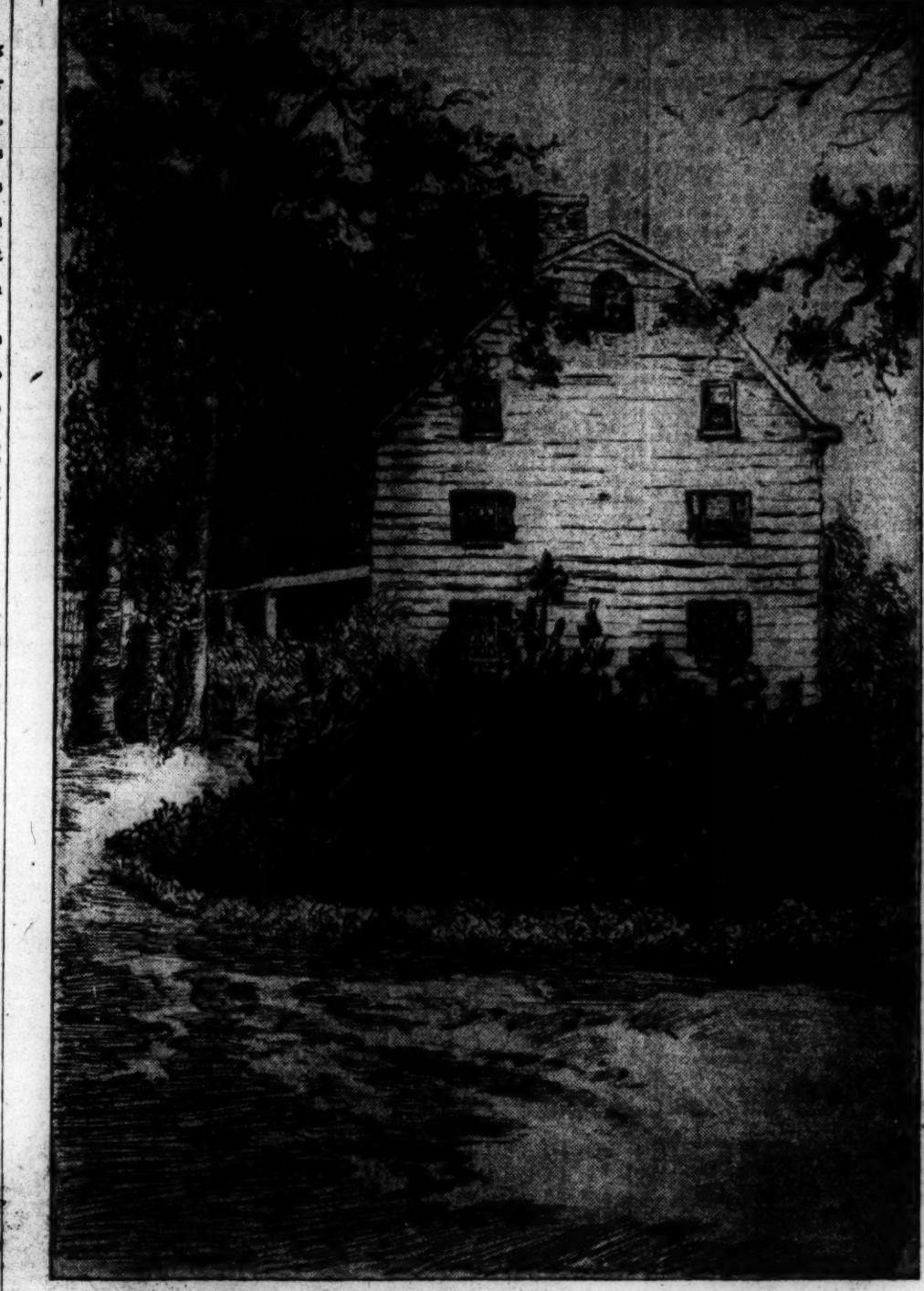
With the passing of the mow comes the distinctive odor of crushed herbs, of many wild flowers, and the pungent, pleasing scent of wild mint which clings longest and dominates all the other fragrant smells.

The old pioneer follows the mow and with the long-pronged hay fork scatters and spreads the grass that it may cure quickly in the hot sun. In his faded blue jumper and overalls and wide straw hat, the old patriarch makes a pleasing picture outlined against the clear blue sky with the green grass and bright flowers at his feet and all about the soft golden glow of the autumn sun.

Later comes the hauling of the wild hay and the making of compact stacks in the corral yard, where it can be cut and pitched to the stock. The stacks are piled high and covered with barbed-wire, the round-topped brown stacks stand near the ranch house and complement weather high winds and hard storms. If the winter is severe and feed is scarce, and the stock is in need, the stacks are cut from the high mountains and are often found feeding with the cattle.

The top of the barn is given over to a low, wide loft and this, too, is filled with sweet-smelling hay to be pitched down into the deep mangers for the horses and the milk cows. From the fragrant mound, long wisps and bunches of hay fall to the barn floor, and here chickens and turkeys scratch and pick contentedly.

The wild hay, from the first showing of green in the springtime to the stacking in the fall, is a suggestive word of the abundance, and happy is the rancher who can view a row of well-shaped stacks in his corral yard when autumn chill is in the air.



The King Mansion, Jamaica, Long Island. From an Etching by Margaret Manuel

THE old King Manor at Jamaica, Long Island, at one time the private residence of the King family, has now become public property. This is due to the fact that several of the citizens of Jamaica who cherished the memory of its former occupants, determined to preserve it. The town of Jamaica was induced to purchase the property which is now a public place of resort, and a center for the collection of historical relics of Long Island.

The grounds, which are now used as a public park, are pleasantly shaded by fine old trees. Many of these trees were set out by a member of the King family some time about the year 1788. The pine and fir trees are said to have been among the first of their kind planted in this part of Long Island. The smooth grassy slopes around the old house are beautified in summer by beds of many-colored flowers, and the air is filled with the melody of song birds, the busy drone of the honey bee and the distant cooing of doves. The house itself was built about 1750 and is one of the best preserved of the many old landmarks in the neighborhood of Long Island.

The gambrel roof, quaint window-shutters, and other distinctive features give to the house an air of quaintness and charm; while the front is made interesting by an old Dutch Colonial doorway.

Very few changes have been made in the interior. The old-time fireplace and bake oven are still in the kitchen, and the massive old oak bookcases in the library.

The King family is an ancient and honorable one, connected by marriage with English nobility, and liberally educated; some of the men were of great intellectual attainment.

The last of the family to occupy the old manor house was Miss Cornelia King, and during her lifetime it was the gathering place for all the members of the family. She was a woman of rare character, and much of her time was given to works of benevolence and charity.

The King, and other old Long Island families, were among the early settlers in that section of the island, which was divided between the Dutch and the English. The first English settlement was at Southold in September, 1640, then East Hampton. The colonists soon spread out from these centers, with the result that a line of little villages sprang up, and exist today, along the coast, to the shores of the Great South Bay.

Ueber die Liebe zu den Tieren

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ZU EINER Zeit, als sich die Geschichte jener Völker abspielte, die die Wahrheit seiner Botschaft hörten und glaubten, versetzte Christus Jesus die dankwürdige Selbige: „Selig sind die Barmherzigen; denn sie werden Barmherzigkeit erlangen.“ Diese Lehre fiel nicht auf steinigen Boden, sondern auf weiches, und übte dort, einen beständig wachsenden Einfluss auf das Denken der Menschen aus. Wie sich ein Fluss erweitert, indem er auf beiden Seiten Nebendämme aufnimmt, die den tiefer werdenden Strom anschwellen lassen, so sehen die erwartenden und beobachtenden Freunde der Gerechtigkeit eine beständig sich erweiternde Kundgebung der göttlichen Eigenschaft Barmherzigkeit. Dieser Aufforderung sich anpassend, schrieb ein Dichter:

„Ein Kelch voll hellenden Oels und Wein,
Ein Altar der Barmherzigkeit dargebracht Opfer,
Ist Dir, o Herr, dreimal angenehmer
Als emporgehobene Augen und gebeugte Kniee.“

Barmherzigkeit ist den Menschen über, um Grausamkeit abzuschießen, ist das Ziel gelistig gesinnter Leute. Praktische Schritte zur Erreichung der Gefangenen statt verbitterter Bekehrung, ernster und unerschütterlicher Eifer zur Bekämpfung der Kriegeleiden, die beachtenswerte Abnahme privater Streitigkeiten und Fehden—dies alles ist gewiss eine Folge der göttlichen Eingebung jener unbefröhen Auserwählten, der Bergpredigt.

Dass die Barmherzigkeit sich sogar auf unsere gefiederten Nächsten und vierfüßigen Freunde erstreckt, ist ein weiteres hilfreiches Zeichen der Zeit. Ein erfreuliches Beispiel wachsender Neigung, Barmherzigkeit an den Tieren zu üben, wurde neulich beobachtet, als drei ausgesungene Pferde Feuerwehrtruppen auf dem Pferdemarkt an den Melstiebenen verweigert werden sollten. Die Versteigerung war in der Ortsetzung auf eine Art angekündigt, dass diese vormaligen Tüchtigen den Rest ihres Lebens höchst wahrscheinlich in sehr niedrigem und bedrückendem Dienste bei dürrer Pflege und vielleicht noch dürftigerer Ernährung hätten zubringen müssen. Sofort wurde überwältigender Einspruch erhoben. Eine Sammlung für ihren Kauf wurde veranstaltet, und Reiche und Arme spendeten Geld. Das erfreuliche Ergebnis war, dass die Pferde auf ein staatliches Gut gebracht wurden, wo sie nun so gepflegt werden, wie sie es früher geübt waren, und wo sie so leicht Arbeit leisten, wie sie es leisten können.

„Die Art der Gnade weist von keinem Zwang“, und der Segen kam an denen, die in ihrem Herzen eine vielleicht nicht geahnte Quelle der Freundlichkeit entdeckten. Selig sind in der Tat die Barmherzigen; denn durch die Ausübung der Barmherzigkeit wird sowohl der Segen als auch die Barmherzigkeit vermehrt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bezeugt:

On Kindness to Animals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKEN at a time when history was being made for those nations which heard and believed the truth of his message, Christ Jesus uttered the memorable benediction, "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy." This teaching did not fall on stony ground, but has exerted an ever increasing influence on the thoughts of men. Broadening like a flowing river, gathering tributaries from every side to swell the deepening current, there is to be seen by the expectant and observant lovers of justice an ever widening manifestation of the divine quality of mercy. A poet, tuned to its appeal, has written of it,

"One cup of healing oil and wine,
One offering laid on mercy's shrine,
Is thrice more grateful, Lord, to Thee,
Than lifted eye or bended knee."

The application of mercy among men to the abatement of cruelty is the aim of spiritually-minded people. Practical steps toward the education of prisoners, in lieu of dreary punishment; earnest and unflinching zeal to correct the passion for war; the noticeable decrease in private quarrels and feuds—all of these are surely animated by the divine afflatus of that unsurpassed utterance, the Sermon on the Mount.

That mercy is being extended even to our feathered neighbors and four-footed friends is another helpful sign of the times. A gratifying instance of a growing disposition to show compassion toward animals was recently noted when three faithful fire horses, their labors finished, were about to be auctioned in the horse market to the highest bidder. This fact was published in a local paper, with the comment that it was highly probable that the remainder of the lives of these whilom stalwarts would be spent in very menial and grinding service, with scant care and perhaps scantier food. There was an immediate and overwhelming protest. An subscription for their purchase was proposed, and money came alike from rich and poor. The happy result was that the horses were sent to a government farm, where they now receive the care to which they had been long accustomed, and are given such light work as they are able to do. "The quality of mercy is not strained," and the blessing came to those who discovered in their own hearts a perhaps unsuspected fountain of kindness.

Blessed, indeed, are the merciful: for by the practice of mercy both blessing and mercy are multiplied.

Christian Science claims all realities as expressions of the one Mind, God. And though it holds that the divine manifestation cannot be detected by the corporeal senses, it declares all visible and worthy beliefs to be a promise of those realities which will be revealed when erroneous concepts no longer delude mankind. Cruelty and selfishness delay this happy day, whereas justice and compassionate tenderness toward unprotected and helpless things hasten the time when the glories of God's handiwork will appear. "Thy kingdom come" is the daily, even hourly prayer of those Christians who have perceived the oneness of Science and religion. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, foresaw the day when reality will be discerned in all its perfection. On page 264 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "As mortals gain more correct views of God and man, multitudinous objects of creation, which before were invisible, will become visible."

Until that much-to-be-desired day, we have the opportunity to include all the lesser forms of existence in our plans for the betterment of things. "God is the Life, or Intelligence, which forms and preserves the individuality and identity of animals as well as of men," is an illuminating sentence in the Christian Science textbook (p. 550). And on page 36 of "Miscellaneous Writings," in answer to the question, "Do animals and beasts have a mind?" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Beasts, as well as men, express Mind as their origin; but they manifest less of Mind." Viewed in this light, birds and animals—all dumb creatures, indeed—become to us not a pretty bit of color, a delectable outburst of song, or useful servants merely, they appeal to us, rather, as friends. Cruelty or indifference to their rights is not in the line of progress; and an enlightened public opinion will no longer tolerate these things, for animals as well as men have their inheritance of freedom, which cannot be denied them. Such practices as bull fighting and rodeo exhibitions are pitiful examples of the misunderstanding of the place such creatures should rightfully hold in our regard and respect. For is it not written in the fifth psalm: "Every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. I know all the fowls of the mountains: and the wild beasts of the field are mine?"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Mrs. Siddons as Jane de Montfort

Page.—Madam, there's a lady in your hall
Who begs to be admitted to your presence.
Lady.—Is it not one of our invited friends?
Page.—No; far unlike to them. It is a stranger.
Lady.—How looks her countenance?
Page.—So quietly, so commanding, and so noble.
I shrank at first in awe; but when she smiled
Methought I could have compassed sea and land
To do her bidding.
Lady.—Is she young or old?
Page.—Neither, if I right I guess, but she is fair.
For time hath laid his hand so gently on her.
As he, too, had been awed.
Lady.—The foolish stripling!
She has bewitched thee. Is she large in stature?
Page.—So stately and so graceful is her form
I thought at first her stature was gigantic;
But on a near approach, I found, in truth,
She scarcely does surpass the middle size.
Lady.—What is her garb?
Page.—I cannot well describe the fashion of it.
She is not decked in any brilliant trim,
But seems to me clad in her usual weeds
Of high habitual state; for as she moves,
Wide flows her robe in many a waving fold.
As I have seen unfurled banners play
With the soft breeze.
Lady.—Thine eyes deceive thee, boy; it is an apparition thou hast seen.
Page.—It is an apparition he has seen.
Or it is Jane de Montfort.
—From JOANNA BAILEY'S "De Montfort."

Architecture in Its Inception

Architecture is the most original of the fine arts, not being an imitation of nature, as painting and sculpture are, but an invention of man's own, founded first of all upon necessity, and then made to contribute to the aspirations that filled his soul. . . . The prophet Amos, wishing to bring home to man the awful power of God, says that in His presence "the everlasting mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills did bow." He knew that it was the stability, the permanence of the mountains and hills which impressed his hearers. Again, man in all ages has lifted his eyes from the earth to the height and immensity of the sky; he piled stone on stone to reach this majesty of height, and spanned his columns with arches, and then assembled his arches into the mimic wonder of a dome. Trees taught him the aspiring grandeur of vertical lines; the level horizon, the quiet dignity of the horizontal; distance and space, the beauty of long vistas and spaciousness. After much experimenting he discovered the proportion of height and breadth and length that would best produce a harmonious whole, and then added ornament, which would enrich without impairing the structural dignity and stability of the mass.—CHARLES H. COOPER, in "How to Study Pictures."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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RECOVERY IN STOCK MARKET IS CONTINUED

Prices Again Move Irregularly Higher—Rail Shares Are Active

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—The recovery in stock prices, which set in yesterday, was sustained at the opening of today's stock market. General Motors, General Electric and Republic Steel opened a point or more higher, and May Department Stores touched a new high. The Dow Jones industrial average showed an initial loss of 1 1/2, and United States Steel common opened a point lower.

Despite the fact that the quarterly earnings of the United States Steel Corporation failed to come up to expectations, operations for the advance were conducted with a confidence throughout the early trading. Overnight reports that a artificial break in the Mississippi River levee may be necessary to save New Orleans apparently caused no alarm in speculative circles.

The firm undertone of the steel group may have been based on official predictions of an advance in steel prices in the next quarter, making United States Steel common quickly making up its opening loss of 1 point.

Although March earnings statements disclosed widely irregular, rail shares were again the center of speculative interest.

Banor & Arco stock quickly jumped 6 points to a new peak at 8 1/2 before the end of the first half hour on reports of unusually high current earnings. Eastern coalers also were in brisk demand, with Reading and Baltimore & Ohio leading the early advance in that group.

Standard Oil of California sank to a new low level for the year, but Houston Oil showed independent strength. Electrical manufacturing, sulphur, chemical, equipment and pipe shares also presented several points of strength.

Except for a further recession of about 5 points in Italian lire to around 5.32 cents, and moderate rallies in Norwegian and Spanish pesos, foreign exchange rates showed little change. Demand sterling ruled around \$4.86, and French francs above 3.91 cents.

Falling to make an impression on other stocks, bear operators concentrated on the Pierce, Fenner & Smith, driving the common down 2 points to 13, and the preferred 10 to 55, the lowest since 1925. The unfavorable quarterly earnings were responsible for the lack of support, but other markets held well apart from Jordan.

Gulf, Mobile & Northern and Norfolk & Southern mounted 5 points each on merger rumors.

The renewal rate for call loans was unchanged at 4 per cent.

Trading was in fair volume in today's bond market, but it was of a desultory character, and prices showed little response. An ample supply of money appeared to have little effect as trades continued to favor a policy of marking time while awaiting developments.

Domestic buying centered in Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line 4 1/2 and Third Avenue adjustment 5, which advanced a point each, and Chicago & Eastern Illinois New England Telephone & Telegraph general 4 1/2 were subjected to moderate selling pressure.

Foreign issues were inactive, with the exception of Italian Helios accumulation of French 7s. The list as a whole was firm.

United States Government bonds were quiet and irregular.

A loan of \$20,000,000 to the Argentine Republic, to refund the short-term notes sold in the New York market last September, is understood to have been arranged by New York bankers. The new notes mature Sept. 30, and their rate is 5 1/2 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow: Boston New York
Call loans—renewal rate 4% 1/2
Commercial paper 4% 1/2 4% 1/2
Customers' paper 4% 1/2 4% 1/2
Collateral loans 4% 1/2 4% 1/2
Time loans 4% 1/2 4% 1/2
Sixty-day days 4% 1/2 4% 1/2
Four to six months 4% 1/2 4% 1/2

Bar silver in New York 55 1/2
Bar silver in London 55 1/2
Bar gold in London 154 1/2

Cleaning House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges \$36,000,000 \$1,219,000,000
Year ago today \$36,000,000 \$1,219,000,000
Balances 34,000,000 124,000,000
Year ago today 37,000,000 124,000,000
F. R. bank credit 28,113 88,000,000

Prime Eligible Banks
30 days 3% 3/4
60 days 3% 3/4
90 days 3% 3/4
4 months 3% 3/4
6 months 3% 3/4
Non-eligible and private eligible banks in general 4% per higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Atlanta 4% Budapest 5%
Boston 4% Calcutta 5%
Chicago 4% Copenhagen 5%
Cleveland 4% London 4%
Kansas City 4% Liabon 5%
Minneapolis 4% London 4%
Philadelphia 4% Paris 5%
New York 4% Prague 5%
St. Louis 4% Rome 5%
St. Paul 4% Stockholm 5%
San Francisco 4% Swiss Bank 5%
Berlin 4% Vienna 5%
Brussels 4% Oslo 5%
Bucharest 4% Riga 5%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:
Sterling Today Last Prev. Parity
Demand \$1.85 1/2 \$1.85 1/2 \$1.85 1/2
Cables \$1.85 1/2 \$1.85 1/2 \$1.85 1/2
France—Paris .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Belgium—Brussels .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Italy—Rome .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Germany—Frankfurt .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Austria—Vienna .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Czechoslovakia—Prague .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Denmark—Copenhagen .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Finland—Helsinki .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Greece—Athens .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Holland—Amsterdam .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Poland—Warsaw .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Portugal—Lisbon .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Rumania—Bucharest .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Spain—Madrid .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Sweden—Stockholm .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Switzerland—Zurich .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2
Yugoslavia—Belgrade .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2 .0311 1/2

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Economics of Russia

THOUGH there has been abundant discussion in the last few years about the political conditions in Soviet Russia, there has been a much less extensive discussion of the economic conditions. Yet the economics of Russia are quite as important as the politics. Russia contains one-sixth of the land area of the globe, one-tenth of the human race, and before the World War provided 4 1/2 per cent of the world's international trade. This immense section of the earth has been brought under an entirely novel form of government, both political and economic. It is controlled by a government which owns the greater part of the mechanism of production, that restricts private activities, and that controls business through its monopoly of capital, credit, materials and means of distribution. How is this new system working in practice?

A great deal of light has been thrown upon the question in a special Russian Supplement which has recently been issued by the well-known financial weekly, the London Economist. It discusses in detail the Soviet system of economic administration, its method of dealing with currency and prices, banking, and the budget. But its most interesting pages relate to the actual results of the Socialist experiment in business and in the lives and condition of the people. The total mileage of railways today is slightly greater than it was in 1913, the number of locomotives and wagons slightly smaller. Goods traffic is about what it was before the war, and the Planning Board is budgeting for a considerable increase this year. After a series of losses, the railways have shown a small profit on working during the last two years.

When we come to labor and social conditions, the results are not very encouraging. "The material condition of the rural and urban working classes remains as it was before the war, far behind that of central and west Europe, and the material condition of the urban workers seems to be worse than before the war." The total number of unemployed is officially estimated at 1,500,000, and is probably larger. That is partly because the economic system has to provide employment for an annual increase in the population of about 3,500,000, and because immense numbers of peasants are drifting into the towns from the country, 2,800,000 in 1924-25 and 1,700,000 in 1923-24. There is nominally an eight-hour day in Russia, but an immense amount of overtime is being worked in practice. Real wages have risen 80 per cent in the last three years, but are still slightly below pre-war figures. The efficiency of labor, as expressed by the value of per capita production, is about 90 per cent as compared with before the war. Housing in the towns is much worse than it was before the war.

The statistics of the relation between public and private enterprise are very interesting. They controvert the impression which has obtained abroad that Russia was quietly but none the less surely reverting to private enterprise. According to the Planning Board, in industry conducted on a factory or workshop scale there are 2,685,000 persons employed by the state as against 114,000 by the co-operatives and 63,000 by private enterprise. Moreover, in the last three years the percentage of industrial output by private enterprise has steadily declined. The state's share of home trade has risen from 31 per cent to 34 per cent, while the private share has fallen from 40 per cent to 23 per cent, the co-operatives taking the balance. But this is mainly because through its absolute control of capital, credit, fuel and raw materials the state can and does give help to its own industries and discourages or restricts private enterprise of every kind.

There is in Russia today what President Rykoff calls a "wares famine." Energy has gone into maintaining equipment rather than into the production of the commodities that the community, and especially the peasants, require. Hence the difficulty in increasing the agricultural production of Russia, so necessary for its foreign trade. The production of agriculture is said now to be nearly what it was before the war, but of most other products and manufactures it is still somewhat below pre-war level. There are loud complaints about the quality of state products, especially rails, cottons, and agricultural machinery. There is, of course, a state monopoly of foreign trade. For the last year the value of Russia's imports was 41 per cent of the pre-war figure and of the exports only 29 per cent, and it is curious that the United States in 1924-25 did as much trade with Russia as Great Britain and Germany combined, though its percentage fell the next year.

The general impression which the Economist derives from its survey is that there has been a considerable economic recovery in Russia in the last few years without any essential departure from the New Economic Policy inaugurated in 1921, but that there is a definite slowing up of the process. "Russian industries have expanded to supply urgent needs, but the quality of the goods they supply is bad, prices are high, cost of production is rising, and all industries are suffering from a shortage of capital." There is, in its opinion, little hope of further improvement in Russian industry with its inefficient bureaucratic management, so long as the foreign trade monopoly, with the false ratio it produces between agriculture and manufactured goods, exists, but equally, it thinks, there is no sign of an impending change in the economic system which the Communist Party has reared.

Making for an Indian Nation

PRASEWORTHY efforts are being made in India to reduce friction between the 216,000,000 Hindus and the 70,000,000 Muhammadans who inhabit that country. Two notable meetings to this end are reported. One was in Calcutta, where Hindu leaders gathered from all parts of the country and passed a resolution unanimously in which they said: "The time has come when something must be seriously done to combat the growing racial and communal conflict that has become a great menace to the cause

of Indian national unity and peaceful progress." The other was in Delhi, where an equally influential gathering of Muhammadans agreed to proposals under which they would be prepared to accept, on certain conditions, joint representation with the Hindus on the legislative councils. The object here was to remove what is now a source of Hindu-Muslim tension, since so long as the Muhammadans as a whole continue as they have hitherto done to insist that they must have polls of their own in which Hindus are not allowed to participate, the prospect of co-operation in working any democratic system of government remains remote.

The same mail that brings reports of these two meetings brings reports also of further Hindu-Muslim riots at Barisal, an important center in Bengal. Police under British officers have been there parading, we are told, "in lorries and on foot," to keep mutually hostile crowds from falling upon one another. This illustrates the nature of the difficulties that have still to be overcome. Nevertheless, the fact that leaders upon both sides desire to make peace is a hopeful sign. The coming into being of an Indian nation, such as Hindu patriots have long envisaged, implies ability of all sections of the people to subordinate inherited animosities to the welfare of the whole. It is toward this ideal that the recent meetings in Calcutta and Delhi tend.

For a Future United Ireland

AS ONE looks back ten or fifteen years, there is scarcely any direction in which the constructive peace thought of enlightened endeavor has manifested itself more remarkably than in Ireland. For centuries the Irish were enmeshed in the belief that a state of enmity and hatred was an almost inevitable condition of their existence because of the apparently distressing experiences that had long been their lot. Consequently, the fact that there is an Irish Free State actually established and giving complete satisfaction to many inhabitants of the island, and that there is talk of a future united Ireland, seems almost unbelievable to some observers.

It was in the course of a speech before the Queen's University Club, in London, recently, that Lord Birkenhead gave expression to this hope of union, and praised the statesmanship, patriotism, integrity and courage of William T. Cosgrave, Kevin O'Higgins, and Lord Craigavon, as helping to forward it. He did not profess, he said, to "work out the future of two populations whom historical irony has placed on one island." Rather he felt gratefully proud of the part that he had played in bringing to pass the Irish treaty—prouder, in fact, than he felt of anything else that he had helped to bring about in the course of his public life.

And why should this hope of a united Ireland be considered so entirely beyond the pale of possibility. From the standpoint of what is naturally to be expected, there is scarcely anything that could be more normal than that two peoples living within the close confines of a small island should compose their differences and live at peace. And there is surely nothing more unnatural than that such peoples should live in a state of almost constant animosity. What Lord Birkenhead said, therefore, had great weight, for he urged that if men of the quality of the present governors of Southern Ireland and Northern Ireland continued to wield the reins in each part of the island they must insensibly and gradually come together so that the future would see once again a united Ireland.

The People Shaping the Issues

NOW it is proposed, perhaps somewhat naively, to resort to the popular open-letter method in an effort to induce President Coolidge to define his position on the so-called third-term issue. It is interesting, in this connection, to note the fact that it is in respect to this more or less important subject alone that the people of the United States admit any lack of satisfying knowledge of Mr. Coolidge's attitude. As to acknowledged vital policies, international, industrial, economic and moral, there seems to be absolutely no need to interrogate or cross-question either the President or his spokesman.

Of course it would hardly be fair to assume that, with public inquisitiveness satisfied in this respect, there would disappear the last remnant of objection to his renomination. But it is significant, nevertheless, that after nearly four years as Executive of more than 100,000,000 people, and during a period when great processes of social and industrial reconstruction have been carried on, the principal anxiety of the President's critics, as well as of his supporters, is to learn whether or not he will consent to serve "more than two terms in the executive office."

Of itself, and entirely apart from the nature of the answer which may be elicited by a resort to the method proposed, the desire so evidently manifested indicates a keen popular interest in important events which are soon to shape themselves. More clearly than may at first be apparent, there is unmistakably shown a widespread and compelling public interest in the preliminaries to the forthcoming national Republican convention. Yet this interest on the part of Republican voters is no more clearly indicated than is the interest of Democratic voters in the choice of candidates and the presentation of issues by the national convention of their party. It is quite evident that the electorate as a whole is determined, if such a thing is possible, to have a part in dictating the issues which shall be presented, and in naming the standard bearers who shall represent those issues.

It is not recalled that at any previous period so long in advance of the time when delegates to the national conventions were to be chosen have party managers been more alert than now in endeavoring to appraise and classify public sentiment in every part of the country. Apparently it is realized that party lines previously drawn and estimates of voting strength previously made on the basis of nominal affiliations can no longer be safely depended upon to forecast probable results. Those who have insisted that an appeal should be made in behalf of the protesting enemies of constitutional prohibition

of the liquor traffic seem now to realize that they have set in motion patriotic and moral forces whose strength they had greatly underestimated. Already there are indications that an effort is being made by them to becloud and confuse this fundamental issue and to turn the thoughts of an awakened public in other directions.

We believe no more helpful or more needful patriotic service can be rendered by the American people in behalf of themselves and of the world at this time than that upon which there are hopeful indications they have voluntarily entered. The confusions which usually attend political campaigns in the years of presidential elections, the uncertainties endured by industry, and the possibility that some serious eleventh-hour mistake may result in an error of judgment, may largely be avoided by just the method indicated. It might be possible, more than theoretically, to reach an unofficial determination of the issues a year in advance of the election. This can be accomplished, however, only in case the issues espoused by the parties on one side and their acknowledged candidates on the other are clearly defined and their positions understood.

Alliance or Understanding?

WHILE all that Ambassador Houghton said in his speech before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce concerning the inadvisability of a hard and fast formal alliance by treaty between the United States and Great Britain was well said, it is improbable that he cherished the illusion that there was any serious agitation in favor of such an alliance. A friendly understanding, an established entente, a unity of thought and of purpose between the responsible heads of the Government at Washington and that in Downing Street are all very well. We believe indeed that such a condition exists in great measure today. But a formal treaty alliance which would set the United States and Great Britain in aloofness to the rest of the world and necessarily thereby unite the rest of the world in suspicion of them, would be most inadvisable.

Probably never in the history of the two countries has the measure of good feeling between them been so great and so widely diffused among their peoples. The great source of irritation was removed when the Irish question was settled by the erection of the Irish Free State. Other causes of dissension undoubtedly will arise from time to time, but each will be the more readily settled if there persists the feeling of international amity which is evident today.

Canada has now at Washington her own Minister, and the United States has sent its Minister to Ottawa. The time is near at hand when other British Commonwealths will likewise have their diplomatic representation at the capital of the United States. This all makes for a clearer and better understanding of the differences which may divide, and the identical issues which may harmonize the English-speaking nations. Ambassador Houghton, in commenting upon the measure to which this community of interests already exists, said very wisely:

In fact, I may go even further. I believe that fundamentally the basis of such an understanding already exists—not because of any marked regard or liking we may feel for one another's excellent qualities, not because of our common language, not because of ties of blood, but because, being what we are, it is inevitable that we should look out on the world and its affairs from very much the same point of view. Our immediate interests are not always identical. Nations, like individuals, have to earn their living. Each people has its own special interests to consider and protect. That could not be otherwise.

We think it was fortunate that an American Ambassador was given the opportunity to set forth the American position bearing upon this question of alliance or understanding. Mr. Houghton handled the topic with discretion and courage. We have not the slightest doubt that the views he then enunciated will find a ready echo in the British Foreign Office and in the thoughts of those citizens of Great Britain who give serious attention to this vital international question.

Random Ramblings

The European Florists' Association has established central offices in Berlin, and retailers of more than a dozen nations have signed an agreement for the sending of flowers by telegraph. Again flowers are serving as peacemakers.

Aroostook County in Maine has shipped 5000 barrels of inspected potatoes, which means that they have been carefully eyed for use as seed.

That French revolving house should have special interest for the radio fan who likes to experiment with the direction of his aerial.

Wonder if Mrs. Bird looks on last year's nest much as a man does on his old straw—too bad it can't be used again.

The wets who are sure prohibition is non-effective object to it almost as much as those who find it too effective.

It is said that a motorcar is now within reach of any man—especially at some of the crowded corners.

Does it stamp one as a man of letters to be a graduate of a correspondence school?

Rubber jewelry is becoming popular. It should certainly have some snap to it.

"Waiters" are usually rewarded. Especially when they come to you bearing a tray.

One might almost be excused sometimes if one spelled the plural of taxi taxes.

Absence of static makes the heart of the radio fan grow fonder.

Yellow journalism and red propaganda seem to go hand in hand.

Yelling for farm relief: motorist in a mudhole.

The honeybee sings it: "Hum, Sweet Hum."

On Being Too Well Informed

I WAS introduced to "it" at a social gathering a short while ago. As soon as the company was complete, the hostess, with a triumphant smile, announced that we were going to engage in a new form of mental recreation. Forthwith she produced "it," in the form of a book. The blurb was still on it, and printed thereon in forty-two-point type was a great question mark.

"This is going to be a contest as to who among us is the best informed on general subjects," began our good hostess. "In this book are thirty sets of general quizzes, and a few special quizzes. Each quiz consists of fifty questions. As I ask the questions, you will be given one minute in which to reply. If you know the answer, say 'Yes' and then I will ask someone to state it. Two points can be scored for each correct answer. Now, then, are you ready? What is the oldest college in the United States?"

There was a long pause. "Wait a minute, it's right on the tip of my tongue," I said, as I noticed that she was about to call "Time."

"Time's up," she said with a laugh at my undisguised anxiety. "Come along, what is it?"

"Why, it's—yes, of course, it's—William and Mary, isn't it?"

"Wrong!"

"Harvard," volunteered another friend.

"Quite right," agreed the hostess.

From that moment there was positively no holding any of us back.

"Another!" we almost shouted, as we leaned tensely forward.

"What city in Spain is famous for its leather?" Another pause. She looked at her watch ominously.

"Yes—yes! I know. It commences with 'Cor'—Cor—Cor—something—"

"Time!" Then turning to a young lady who had that confident smile that people assume when they know something which other people don't know, the hostess said, "Yes, my dear?"

"Cordova," answered the girl.

"Of course!" I exclaimed suddenly, then added, "You ought to give me one point at any rate; I had half the word."

For more than an hour we went on, answering, or trying to answer, questions which somebody, without any authority, or even a pretension, had compiled and published, apparently for the sole purpose of teasing and tantalizing people into vain competition with their friends and wringing from them confessions of ignorance as to who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; or what it was that made Lucy Stone famous. It is not so long ago that a certain popular craze sold tens of thousands of dictionaries. This one is destined to sell thousands of sets of encyclopedias.

Of what value is it to accumulate a mass of general knowledge which would enable us to make a score of ninety-five, say, on a quiz of this character? After contemplating this question, I am forced to the conclusion that we can be too well informed on matters which are of little consequence, and too little informed on questions which have a closer and more vital bearing on our personal welfare.

For example, how convenient it is to be able to remember telephone numbers, addresses, the size of one's collars, gloves, hose and shoes; chest measurement; the name

of the book somebody advised us to read—yet these are things that too often escape me. It certainly doesn't help anybody if when I am purchasing some shirts and the salesman says, "Your size?" I reply, "Really, I'm not sure whether it's 14 1/2 or 15, but I can tell you what size collar Dr. Johnson wore."

Then again, of what service is it to me to know what some one famous man said to some other famous man, if I can't remember what my wife asked me to bring from town on my way home? The trouble is that when we are caught in a popular tide which sweeps forward to wash the shore of general information, we suddenly develop a degree of enthusiasm for knowledge which means little or nothing to us or to the work in which we are engaged, but which might well have been exercised in matters about which we should be better informed than we are.

I admit with all becoming humility and shame that I don't know the serial number of the engine of my car; yet I know that five hundred and fifty feet five and a half inches is the height of the Washington Monument above the ground—a piece of information which can never be remotely associated with anything that really concerns me. I know who wrote "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," but cannot remember to whom I loaned the book seven years ago—he has it yet.

I know who were the three daughters of King Lear, but have difficulty in recalling correctly the name of the youngest of three daughters of one of my intimate friends. I know where the ex-Kaiser now lives, but have forgotten the address of my aunt. When it is eight o'clock in Boston, I know exactly what time it is in San Francisco, but having forgotten to wind my watch, I don't know what time it is at this moment. I know what the English mean by "inverted commas," but I can never be quite sure whether the semicolon should come after or before quotation marks.

Yet these are all things that I ought to know, and should know were I to devote as much zeal in acquiring, as I did for one hour, recently, in connection with the general quiz.

No doubt the man who can successfully ask questions from now on will be a social success. But it is equally clear that the individual who can successfully answer questions will be recognized, dubbed and advertised as a "well-informed" man (by certain people), regardless of the importance of the questions and their relative bearing on fundamental things. For instance, we may expect to find the approbation of the multitude given to the man who knows what anachronies are, who wrote "Ruggles of Red Gap," who knows the product advertised by the slogan, "Eventually, why not now?" what a bismite is, and who said, "I would rather be right than President"—just a few examples of questions selected at random from General Quiz numbers four and five.

And yet, after all is said, there may be some virtue in this form of recreation, if only that it reveals to us how little we really know about things of which we ought to know a great deal more. It doesn't matter to me on what day Columbus sighted America, yet I do happen to know the day. But when asked how many pecks there are in a bushel, I was, what the English schoolboys term, "stumped." For some absurd reason, I kept thinking that the number of pecks would depend very much on the size of the beak.

A. J. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN THAT the education of the youth is the real purpose of the League of Nations is highly important for the peace of the world; and that the future of Germany and of the world, therefore, depends upon the mentality of the teachers. Countess Dohna, head of the Committee for Education of the German League for the League of Nations, declared at a reception given here for the press by the International Women's Committee at the Lyceum Club. The most important task, she continued, therefore, is to acquaint the teachers, especially the younger teachers, with the nature of the League of Nations, and she recommended that lectures should be given for them to this end.

Especially the teachers in Germany, Countess Dohna pointed out, had been antagonistic to the League of Nations, but she could prove that this point of view was changing gradually now that the Reich had become a member of the League. The interest of German teachers in international co-operation of late was shown, she said, by the fact that they and a leading teachers' organization in France had found a basis on which to co-operate, and it was expected that the National Union of Teachers in England would join them, thus helping to form an international teachers' league. Countess Dohna then advocated that the League of Nations should be mentioned in the schoolbooks, and this in a fair manner. She also recommended that a special book about the League be written for the schools. Finally, she alluded to the excellent plans under way in Prussia for the revision of history books, which tend to eliminate war history as much as possible.

Illuminated advertisements in the subway tunnels are the latest form of advertising here. Hitherto advertisements have been displayed exclusively in the subway stations and inside the cars. Now an enterprising company has painted a huge poster on the tunnel wall just outside the Friedrichstadt station which is illuminated. Shining forth unexpectedly out of the darkness, it naturally attracts considerable attention.

A remarkable change is taking place in the attitude of the German motion picture audiences toward a certain class of films. This becomes evident from the criticisms a number of pictures have received here lately in leading newspapers. The gigantic film "Metropolis," for instance, was generally rejected as "too heavy." It was complained that too much stress had been laid on the outward part while the characters and the story failed to grip the audience. This opinion has also been expressed by many Germans who have seen "Metropolis." Similarly unfavorable critiques were published about the film "Das Meer" (the Sea), the contents of which are considered morbid, thus detracting from the fine scenes of the ocean. In striking contrast to the reception of these two films has been the way the critics and audience responded to Buster Keaton's latest production, the "lightness" and "harmless fun" of which was generally praised. Both "Metropolis" and "Das Meer" would have inspired a German audience with the utmost enthusiasm a few years ago, while a film of the type of Buster Keaton's might have provoked mirth but would have failed to make a lasting impression. This change is noteworthy. It did not happen overnight, but is the development of many years under the influence of a certain class of American films.

In this connection a letter Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written to the Ufa Film Company, which produced "Metropolis," is of special interest. "I should like to say to you," he wrote, "what the whole world says—that 'Metropolis' has made the deepest impression upon me. The film appears to me to be a gigantic picture of the materialism which is the secret of all our suffering today, and proves the fact that this materialism signifies danger when any nation or individual permits intellect to overrank the soul."

The City Council of Berlin has just decided that all street names which too strongly revive recollections of the past régime and which occur more than once should be altered. This was deemed advisable in view of the countless Kaiser, King, Crownprince, Kaiser Wilhelm,

Kaiser Friedrich, Wilhelm and other similarly named streets, of which almost each district has one. It was also decided that the Neue Wilhelm Strasse, the continuation of the famous Wilhelm Strasse, the Downing Street of Berlin, and its continuation, the Luisen Strasse, be renamed into Hugo Preuss Strasse, after the name of the late founder of the Constitution of the young German Republic. It is not so very long ago since one of the finest boulevards in the city was named after Friedrich Ebert, the first President of the German Republic, which act was followed by the renaming of the King's Square, the most spacious square in the city, flanked on one side by the Reichstag, into the "Square of the Republic." Thus the "republicanization" of Berlin is progressing slowly but steadily, due to the majority the Social Democrats and the Communists hold in the City Council.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not undertake to hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Oil Situation in Venezuela

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: With reference to the oil situation in Venezuela, I beg leave to call your attention to one of the amusing features of the operations of the American oil companies in those countries. It is a commonplace that these oil companies hardly ever break the law when they can avoid it, but rather, they take advantage of the ignorance of the people in respect to the law.

In the Venezuelan Petroleum Law of 1925 there is a section which makes it compulsory for a concessionaire to pick out his lots in a concession, leaving between lots what are called the national reserve lots. The position of national reserve lots and private lots in a concession occurs alternately.

The point is this: It does not take much knowledge of geology to see that a well on the private lots can drain not only its own lot but the adjoining ones. Thus the Venezuelan Government in its reserves nacionales is simply reserving nothing. Should it happen that a "fault" or such dislocation in the structure occur underground, then the reserves nacionales might reserve something when the draining reaches the wall of the fault. But this is such a remote and far-removed possibility that it is really of no moment.

I fairly believe the Venezuelan Government knows about these things, and it is probable that there are some ulterior reasons in keeping reserves on hand that do not reserve anything, but the fact is well known that the Venezuelan Petroleum Law was edited in large part by the oil companies of the United States which are now operating there.

J. POINTER.
New York, N. Y.

A City That Stands on a Hill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The article with the picture of Shrewsbury which recently appeared in the Monitor brought many pleasant memories to me, as Shrewsbury is my home town, although I have only visited it once in the last twenty-five years.

Much was said, but so much more could be said of this historical place, for here is a famous quarry, a park considered one of the largest and finest in England, a market building covering practically two whole blocks where farmers bring their products of cheese, butter, fruit and vegetables, and many other features of the greatest interest. I have traveled from the Pacific coast to Burma and visited many large cities, but I have not seen another that can compare with Shrewsbury for its size.

This city should not be missed by any American tourist, for it is full of historical interest.

A city that stands on a hill is exactly what Shrewsbury city is with its beautiful Severn River flowing all around it. Without advertising and letting the world know, even a city can be hid.

Long Beach, Calif.
BART FINCH.